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DAILY REPORT

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ATHLETES INVITED TO SUBSTITUTE SOVIET OLYMPICS

OW171327 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- The Soviet Union, preparing for its own games in August following the boycott of the Los Angeles Olympic Games, has extended an invitation to the Japan Amateur Sports Association to take part, according to reports here Tuesday. A Soviet Embassy official visited the association offering accommodation expenses for participants to the games scheduled in Moscow from mid-August. The association would have to cover athletes' travelling expenses.

According to the report, six months in the areas of field sports, swimming, women's basketball, cycling, rifle shooting and pigeon shooting are planned for the period from August 15-26. An association spokesman pointed out that the invitation to attend the Moscow games was extended by the state-run Soviet Sports Council, not the Soviet Olympic Committee.

The decision whether to attend the Moscow games will depend on the athletes themselves, according to the association. Considering that they follow on the tail of the Los Angeles games, there may be a problem to get athletes to participate.

EMPEROR TO SPEAK 'APPROPRIATELY' TO CHON

OW172118 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito will take note of all opinions and speak "appropriately" during South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's forthcoming visit to Japan, the Deputy Head of the Imperial Household Agency, Satoru Yamamoto, told the House of Councillors, Foreign Affairs Committee Tuesday. However, he avoided giving any specific details of what the emperor might say.

Chon's visit this autumn will be the first to Japan by a Korean president, and some Japanese have said that the emperor should make some kind of apology to him for the past Japanese annexation of Korea.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told the committee that the final responsibility for what the emperor will say rests with the Cabinet. He also said that during his recent visit to South Korea he found that the Korean people were very interested in Chon's planned meeting with the emperor.

PANAMA'S PRESIDENT-ELECT SEEKS AID FOR 2d CANAL

OW161123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 16 KYODO -- Visiting Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta Monday sought Japan's continued cooperation in his country's project to build a second Panama Canal.

Speaking at a luncheon held in his honor by Transportation Minister Kichizo Hosoda, Barletta expressed gratitude for the cooperation provided so far by the Transport Ministry and other Japanese Government agencies. He expressed hope for their continued cooperation in the project.

Hosoda replied that his ministry will continue to cooperate fully in the project by making good use of its previous experience in a project to expand the Suez Canal.

Barletta, who arrived here Saturday for a six-day visit as a Foreign Ministry guest, told the press Monday that Panama, Japan and the United States are scheduled to hold a preparatory committee meeting on the project next week. He called on Japanese enterprises to actively participate in the project, pointing out that it needs huge investments. The project calls for construction of a new canal parallel to the existing Panama Canal to ease its congestion.

Panama, Japan and the United States have established a government-level joint preparatory committee with a view to beginning feasibility studies in 1985.

Abe Assures Cooperation

OW171451 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe assured visiting Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta Tuesday that Japan is willing to cooperate in the second Panama Canal project. He also said the government will take steps to encourage private investment in the Central American state. Abe gave the assurances when he met with Barletta for 40 minutes at the Iikura House of the Foreign Ministry, ministry officials said.

The Panamanian leader, to be sworn in in October, arrived here Saturday for a six-day visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry. He called for Japan's stepped-up cooperation in the project for construction of the second canal through his country. The president-elect also mentioned three priority policies for his administration -- strengthening of democracy and maintenance of peace in Central America, solution of an economic crisis and promotion of financial and trade activities and promotion of domestic administrative reform, the officials said.

Meeting With Nakasone

OW170409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta paid **a courtesy call** on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday and sought Japan's continued cooperation in the planned second Panama Canal project. Barletta also appreciated that Nakasone spoke about the developing nations' position on the North-South issue during the London economic summit of Western developed countries last month, Nakasone's aides said.

Panama is watching with great interest the leading role Japan is playing in affairs in the Pacific area, said Barletta, who is scheduled to be sworn in on October 11.

Nakasone promised his contribution to the Canal project, recalling the late President Shigeo Nagano of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry who had contributed to the development in Latin America. The premier accepted with pleasure an invitation for visiting Panama, extended by Barletta during the 30-minute meeting.

Nakasone said he wants to visit Panama as early as possible, adding he will decide later on the schedule through consulting with the Foreign Ministry. The Panamanian leader and his wife arrived Saturday for a six-day visit as guests of the Foreign Ministry.

ABE COMMENTS ON AID TO INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES

OW171259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday Japan's future aid to three Indochina countries may amount to a sum equivalent to that being extended to a member state of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Abe made the statement in connection with his recent declaration at a Jakarta meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and their Pacific partners that Japan was prepared to offer assistance to Kampuchea once peace is restored there with a pullout of Vietnamese troops. The declaration was part of a three-point Japanese proposal Abe put forward at the Jakarta session.

Speaking at a meeting of the upper house Foreign Affairs Committee, Abe said Japan is considering offering aid to the Indochinese countries amounting to the level of assistance being given to an ASEAN member state. Japan currently extends about 40 to 60 billion yen (about 169 to 250 million dollars) a year to each ASEAN member country. Abe's remarks Tuesday apparently meant that Japan would offer a similar amount of assistance to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos which make up the Indochina nations. He also indicated Japan might partially lift a freeze on yen loans to Vietnam, depending on progress in Hanoi's troops withdrawal in the future.

NAKASONE REAFFIRMS AUSTERITY BUDGET POLICY

OW171457 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday flatly ruled out a possibility of relaxing a belt-tightening budget policy for fiscal 1985 starting next April. Government agencies will be asked as sternly as last year to keep their budget requests for the next fiscal year below their actual appropriations in the previous year, he said. The prime minister made the remark in reference to the government's plan to fix a "ceiling" on budget requests at a Cabinet session scheduled for July 31. He was speaking to newsmen the day after the Finance Ministry reportedly decided on a "10 percent minus ceiling" in the face of growing demand in political circles for more positive government spending.

Nakasone stressed that the maintenance of a tough budget policy was reconfirmed when he talked with Masayuki Fukio, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) earlier in the day. He said he will be willing to intervene if necessary when the Finance Ministry actually prepares the next fiscal budget in consultation with the LDP from September to December. But he said the LDP should take the leadership when finishing touches are put to the budget in December so that adjustment will be made on the basis of policy priorities in the light of the trend of tax revenues in the coming months and a recommendation to be submitted by an advisory body on taxation.

Referring to his recent statement indicating relaxation of a policy of reducing rice acreage, the prime minister said he is thinking of stockpiling 450,000 tons of rice to ensure food supply security. It must be taken into consideration that rice crops have continued to be rather poor in the past four years and that the reduction of rice acreage has progressed too fast, he said. The government's rice policy recently came under fire when it was decided to import rice from South Korea in order to make up for a likely shortage resulting from pollution of stored rice during fumigation.

JAPANESE FISHING BOAT SEIZED IN 'ECONOMIC WATERS'

SK171043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- The Japanese fishing boat 'Shinyu-Maru No 77' was seized by a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army while illegally intruding into the economic waters of our country on July 16. The Japanese fishing boat is now under investigation by an organ concerned.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON SOUTH'S JOINING UN VIEWED

SK171051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today lashes at a string of rubbish let out by the South Korean puppet foreign minister begging for "cooperation" in "South Korea's entry into the United Nations."

The author of the commentary says: The "plan for entry into the United Nations" peddled by the puppets is a product of the "two Koreas" plot framed by the U.S. imperialists to legalize and perpetuate the division of Korea internationally under the name of the U.N. The puppets are advertising again the plan for permanent division at a time when the voices demanding an immediate realisation of our proposal of tripartite talks are growing louder among the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people. This is a blatant challenge to the people at home and abroad. This clearly shows that "peace" and "peaceful unification" on the lips of the puppets are nothing but a ruse to justify their moves of division and war.

An insidious political intrigue lurks behind the outworn tune of "entry into the United Nations" trumpeted again by the Chon Tu-hwan group. The Chon Tu-hwan group, finding itself in a quandary, isolated and rejected at home and abroad, is trying to mislead the public opinion within and without by peddling the "plan for entry into the U.N." in the international arena, perpetuate the division of Korea and thus gratify its desire for a long-term office.

With no trick can the Chon Tu-hwan group, however, turn back the trend of the times nor realise its dirty design.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S 'EMERGENCY DUTY' ORDER

SK171100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet police headquarters held a "meeting of chiefs of city and provincial police bureaux" on July 14 and issued a "directive" on strengthening "guard" against the "North's scheme of infiltration" and "social disturbances" expected in summer time and putting the "plainclothes and uniformed detectives" and "patrol police" on "emergency duty". In this connection NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a commentary branding it as a tricky row of those driven into a crisis.

The author of the commentary says: The futile folly of the puppets only reveals more glaringly their ugly color as a group of plot-breeders who regard anti-communist intrigues as a means of existence. The Chon Tu-hwan group's talk about "threat of southward invasion" and "infiltration" is a sophism intended to deceive public opinion at home and abroad and conceal their insidious plot for a war against the North, it is nothing but a clumsy drama aimed at hamstringing the people's anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle, inciting North-South confrontation, fostering division and thus bolstering up the tottering military fascist "regime."

In our country today there exists only the threat of northward invasion by the South, not the "threat of southward invasion" by the North. It is not us, but the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets who create the danger of war. The Chon Tu-hwan group must give up the reckless anti-communist intrigues and policy of confrontation and stop running riot.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTS ON CORRUPTION IN SOUTH

SK161232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA) -- It has been brought to light in South Korea following the exposure of the misappropriation of 18,000 million won by Chong Nae-hyok, a holder of power at the "Democratic Justice Party," that Yi Chong-sik, vice-chairman of the puppet Policy Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification, made a speculation in land of Soguipo and a power industry company, a puppet "government"-control enterprise, had a shady business with a U.S. company involving 18 million dollars in the construction of a power station. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Monday says that these are products of the corrupt system and dictatorial policy for a handful of privileged clan in South Korea where power and money decide everything.

The author of the commentary notes: The scandals uncovered one after another in the privileged quarters upset the Chon Tu-hwan group hell bent on the reinforcement of the foothold of its dictatorship with the approach of the "general elections" scheduled in early next year. It is now working round the clock to hush up the widespread rumours of the scandals and appease the popular sentiments.

The puppets have spread from a few days ago the rumour that they would change the greater part of the puppet national assemblymen from the "Democratic Justice Party" and carry out a "radical Cabinet reshuffle" involving "the prime minister" for the "creation of a fresh political climate." But the situation can never be changed only by changing the confidants or dismissing them while leaving alone the fascist dictatorship.

No large-scale scandal in South Korea is unconnected with Chon Tu-hwan and his family and relatives. The headquarters of corruption in South Korea is "Chongwadae" and its mastermind is the puppet Chon Tu-hwan. His advertisement of the replacement of "national assemblymen from the Democratic Justice Party" and "Cabinet reshuffle" is a trick to lay the blame for the scandals at others' door and mislead public opinion.

They cannot cover up the truth nor save the situation with such trick. The "upright politics" about which the puppet Chon Tu-hwan is quite loud-mouthed is an empty talk. Corruption cannot be eradicated in South Korea so long as the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and Chon Tu-hwan's fascist dictatorship continue.

SOCIALIST MASS MEDIA REPORT ON WPK'S PLENUM

SK180515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA) -- Mass media of Yugoslavia, Poland and Mongolia reported about the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Conveying the information of the meeting, Yugoslav paper BORBA July 12 said the visit of the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was a historical visit which has made a big contribution to checking and frustrating the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves and safeguarding peace and security in Asia.

An account of the plenary meeting was given by other Yugoslav papers MAGYAR SZO and NOVA MAKEDONIJA July 12 and by TANJUG and Radio Belgrade on July 11.

The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU July 12 reported the 9th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Reporting about the plenary meeting, the Mongolian paper UNEN July 13 stressed that comradely conversations and talks held between the DPRK party and state delegation and party and state leaders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries during the recent visit marked an epochal occasion in deepening mutual understanding and trust and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and these countries on to a new higher stage. Mongolian radio July 12 also reported the plenary meeting.

DPRK IOC MEMBER LEAVES TO ATTEND IOC MEETING

SK171541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- Kim Yu-sun, member of the International Olympic Committee and chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left here today by air to attend the 88th general meeting of the IOC. He was seen off at the airport by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and Pak Myong-chol, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

ROMANIAN LEADER RECEIVES LSWYK DELEGATION

SK180343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on July 16 met the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song to President Nicolae Ceausescu. President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Saying that when President Kim Il-song visited Romania some time ago he had an opportunity to meet him, President Nicolae Ceausescu noted that the relations between the parties, states and heads of Romania and Korea are special ones. The visit of the LSWYK delegation to Romania was a clear expression of these excellent relations, he noted. He said he was pleased with the Romanian visit of the LSWYK delegation and the excellent development of the relations between the youth organisations of the two countries. Noting that Romania actively supports proposals for building an independent, peaceful and unified Korea and initiatives for easing tensions on the Korean peninsula put forward by President Kim Il-song, he expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM HWAN ATTENDS CHINESE AMBASSADOR'S PARTY

SK180412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen hosted a reception last evening at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the conclusion of the Korean visit by the Liaoning Song and Dance Ensemble of China.

Invited to the reception were Vice-Premier Kim Hwan, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-chong, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Union of Literature and Arts Choe Yong-hwa, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Kyong-hak, other personages concerned and artists in the city.

The members of the ensemble headed by Zhang Zhiyuan, vice-governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were present at the reception.

The reception was addressed by Zhang Zhiyuan and Chang Chol. The participants raised glasses to the development and strengthening of the blood-sealed Korea-China friendship, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Meets Kim Il-song

SK171600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 17 received credentials from Supari Tjokrohartono, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to Korea. Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials of the Indonesian Embassy here.

After receiving the credentials, President Kim Il-song concersed with the ambassador.

Calls on Kim Yong-nam

SK180557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on July 14 met and had a talk with Supari Tjokrohartono, newly appointed Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS OAU COMMITTEE DELEGATION

SK180546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, met and had a friendly talk on July 15 with the delegation of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity headed by Venancio Da Silva Moura, its vice-president and deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola.

Kim Yong-nam arranged a luncheon in honor of the delegation.

KIM YONG-NAM SEES ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP

SK160542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met and had a friendly talk on July 15 with the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of Zambia headed by O.S. Musuka, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, who paid a courtesy call on him.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN CONTINGENT VISITS KIM IL-SONG

SK171548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 17 received the government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea on an official goodwill visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Marcelino Nguema Onguene, minister of state in charge of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop were present there.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the great leader President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS SIERRA LEONEAN DELEGATION

SK171555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 17 received the delegation of the Sierra Leonean group for the study of the church idea on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by P.H. Kamara, member of parliament and minister of state in the Office of the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was present there.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

VICE PRESIDENT PAK STOPS OVER IN TANZANIA

For Tanzanian reportage on the stopover by Vice President Pak Song-Chol, who is en route to Burundi for a congress of the ruling party in Burundi, including his meeting with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, see the Tanzania subsection of the East Africa section of the 18 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS NEW MALTESE AMBASSADOR

SK171557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 17 received Paul I. Gafa, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Malta to the DPRK. Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS WITH SWISS DELEGATION

SK162327 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 16 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Tessin, Switzerland, committee for support to the reunification of Korea headed by Dario Ghisletta, its chairman and deputy general secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party. On hand was Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People.

KIM CHONG-IL URGES FOLLOWING UNHERALDED HEROES

SK170306 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2328 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Unattributed talk: "Brilliant Guidance and Immortal Achievements -- Let Us Make the Entire Country Follow the Example of the Unheralded Heroes"]

[Text] Under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, workers throughout the country are vigorously carrying out the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes. In this course, miracles have been performed and innovations have been brought about daily in all sectors of socialist construction, and the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific has been carried out successfully. At the same time, the economy has developed continuously and rapidly, industrial and agricultural production has grown continuously, and the foundation of our self-reliant national economy has been solidified. As a result, a bright prospect for implementing the Second 7-Year Plan and for achieving the brilliant 10-point goal for socialist economic construction in the eighties ahead of schedule has opened.

The great leader Comrade Kim Song-il has taught: Our party has set forth a policy for carrying out the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes to accelerate the work of revolutionizing and work classizing society. Our party is now carrying out this movement vigorously. So taught the respected and beloved leader.

As is already widely known, the movement which has been carried out vigorously among workers throughout the country to follow the example of the unheralded heroes is a mass movement to reform peoples' ideas, reflecting our party's policy for affirmatively reforming and indoctrinating the people.

The ideological and spiritual traits of the unheralded heroes discovered by the great leader are faithfulness to the party and the leader and the spirit of endless devotion to the fatherland and the people. Helping all members of society strive to emulate the ideological and spiritual traits of the unheralded heroes constitutes an important way to accelerate the work of revolutionizing and work classizing society.

With scientific insight and brilliant wisdom, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has initiated the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes and has led the people wisely to carry it out organizationally and vigorously. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has made it clear that the essence of the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes is to turn all members of society into chuche-type and communist-type revolutionaries by indoctrinating them with the noble example of the unheralded heroes and to bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction by helping the people highly display their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness. Comrade Kim Chong-il has called for carrying out this movement by placing priority on helping the people to follow an affirmative example and for accelerating socialist construction vigorously by highly displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance. He has comprehensively delineated the manner and method of following the example of the unheralded heroes, such as the functionaries' improvement of work method and style and the close combination of this movement with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. In particular, having made it clear that the basis of the ideological and spiritual traits of the unheralded heroes is their endless faithfulness to the party and the leader, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has regarded the work of helping all workers to emulate the ideological and spiritual traits of the unheralded heroes as an important task. Having delineated the essence and method of the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes, Comrade Kim Chong-il has taken various measures to carry out this movement effectively, reflecting the desire of workers.

Since its commencement, the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes has been carried out vigorously under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and with his careful guidance gripping the hearts of the people and demonstrating great vitality more and more with the passage of time. A change has taken place in the ideological and spiritual traits of workers throughout the country, a great innovation has been brought about in all sectors of the people's economy, and great progress has been made in improving the work method of the functionaries.

Our heroic working class and the working people have further fanned the flames of mass innovation every day at all the plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms by emulating the revolutionary work style adopted by the unheralded heroes. In this process, all workers have further displayed the revolutionary spirit of the great leader's teachings unconditionally and thoroughly, accelerating the revolution and construction much more vigorously.

The fact that all workers display faithfulness to the party and the leader and cherish this feeling deep in their hearts as a revolutionary creed and fidelity is a most precious result of vigorously carrying out the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes.

Based on the great success achieved in continuously developing the revolution and construction and in carrying out the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has once again clearly delineated the task and way of carrying out this movement much more extensively and has wisely led the people to perform this task.

Extensively and profoundly carrying out the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes implies the close combination of this movement, which has been carried out in all sectors and units, with the work of emulating the fighting spirit and trait of true *chuche*-type and communist-type revolutionaries who were endlessly loyal to the great leader in the past, including young communists. Taking measures to extensively carry out the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes reflects a deep intent to create a revolutionary atmosphere throughout the country, resembling that which existed during the postwar period of a great Chollima upsurge, and to fan the flames of creating the "speed of the eighties" by helping all members of society firmly prepare themselves politically and ideologically to meet the requirements of the developing situation.

Because Comrade Kim Chong-il has set forth a policy for extensively and profoundly carrying out the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes, a firm guarantee for a new upsurge in developing this movement has been provided. By extensively and profoundly carrying out the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes, our people have performed new feats daily in the revolution and construction, especially in the worthwhile work of creating the "speed of the eighties." Astonishing miracles have been performed everywhere with the revolutionary ethos of living and working like the unheralded heroes. Amid the fierce hot wind of the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes, cultural and monumental objects, such as the Mirim and Ponghwa lockgates and the Taedong River power plant, have been built as towers of exploits, and the construction of the Nampo lockgate and tideland reclamation work have progressed continuously and vigorously. At the same time, innovative successes have been attained continuously at construction sites throughout the country, including the site for the second-stage construction of Changgwang street.

Having deeply realized that their work is matchlessly worthwhile for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and for the revolution, our heroic working class and technicians have proudly built a modern, large ore dressing site conforming to international standards in Komdok in less than a year with our own strength and technology. Thus, they have performed the exploit of pleasing the great leader.

By emulating the flawlessly pure and unadulterated loyalty displayed by the unheralded heroes, agricultural workers throughout the country have struggled vigorously with a work style worthy of the masters of socialist rural economy and to increase agricultural production. Having risen as one with a passionate revolutionary will to brilliantly achieve the goal of 10 million tons of grain this year -- the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great thesis on rural areas -- they have carried out all farm work successfully in accordance with the requirements of the chuche farming method.

Our heroic working class and youths have quickly performed their assignments and further fanned the flames of mass innovation every day at construction sites on the five fronts of Sinchon, Anju, Chongjin, Nampo, and Hamhung, and in all sectors and outposts of the people's economy with the work style of the unheralded heroes, overflowing with a high revolutionary passion. This proudly shows the just nature and great vitality of the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes initiated and led by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Our people are continuously accelerating their vigorous march with a passionate revolutionary will to make our socialist fatherland increasingly prosperous and to brilliantly achieve the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by vigorously carrying out, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the movement to follow the example of the unheralded heroes, along with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

KIM IL-SONG WORK ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

SK141547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held this afternoon at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the first anniversary of the publication of the great leader President Kim Il-song's historic work "Let Us Shatter Imperialist Moves Towards Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence."

The meeting was attended by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union; Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee; Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY; other leading personnel of the press organs; and reporters and editors in the city. Foreign correspondents and press officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting.

Kim Ki-nam made a report at the meeting. Pointing out that in July last year the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace was held in Pyongyang with the attendance of 169 delegations and delegates from 118 countries and 17 international organisations, the reporter said the conference marked an important occasion in further strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle on a world-wide scale.

He noted that President Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet for the participants in the conference and made the historic speech "Let Us Shatter Imperialist Moves Towards Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence." The reporter said in detail that in the speech he gave a scientific analysis of the tense international situation and put forward a task for the progressive people and journalists and men of the press the world over to unite firmly and struggle against the imperialists' moves towards aggression and war and for peace and independence.

The reporter said: His historic speech served as a programmatic work indicating the road of struggle ahead of the world's progressive journalists and men of the press.

He noted that the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely directed the Korean people and the world's progressive people and journalists and men of the press to cooperate and unite with each other and vigorously struggle for smashing the imperialist aggression and for the building of a new society.

He said that President Kim Il-song recently visited the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and further strengthened friendship and unity between socialist countries, thereby greatly contributing to smashing the imperialist moves towards aggression and war and safeguarding security and peace in the world.

Pointing out that the world's progressive journalists and men of the press are vigorously conducting press activities to decisively smash the aggressive and belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists and their followers, the reporter continued:

The world's progressive journalists and men of the press smashed at every step the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to frame up a tripartite military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea and their reckless manoeuvres to turn the Far East into a base for nuclear war. In particular, the progressive journalists and men of the press of fraternal countries strongly protested against and denounced the U.S. imperialists for continuously shipping new type mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons into South Korea and holding such extremely adventurous and provocative military exercises as "Team Spirit-84," condemned the South Korean puppets' frantic military fascist acts and thereby expressed active solidarity and support for our people's struggle.

Owing to the aggressive and belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists, the dark clouds of nuclear war are now heavily hanging over Europe, Asia, and all other parts of the world, the reporter said, and stated: The progressive journalists and men of the press should expose the thrice-cursed crimes of the U.S. imperialists before the world and actively support the struggle of the peoples to create nuclear-free zones, peace zones in the Balkan Peninsula and other parts of Europe, the Indian Ocean, and the Asian-Pacific region.

The journalists and men of the press should roundly expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists' arms buildup and war preparations in the Far East and all other parts of the world, bind them hand and foot and smash their ideological and cultural offensive and reactionary propaganda.

In conclusion the reporter said: Faithful to its promise made on the rostrum of the World Conference of Journalists last year, the Korean Journalists Union is making efforts to successfully hold in our country an invitational short-term course for reporters of the Third World countries from this year.

PAPER ON IDEOLOGICAL INDOCTRINATION OF JUVENILES

SK150546 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 12 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 13 July special article: "Important Problems To Be Adhered To in the Work of the Ideological Indoctrination of Juveniles"]

[Text] Training youths to be strong is a very important problem related to the future destiny of the party and the revolution. Always deeply concerned about solving problems of the youth, our party is leading our country's youth movement on a victorious road. Thus, a great success is being made in preparing juveniles as the militant rear unit of the party and as reliable successors to the chuche cause.

We should strengthen the work of training youths and juveniles in accordance with the development of reality on the basis of the successes and experience already accumulated. The important task to this end is to implement thoroughly the document on strengthening the party's leadership over the work of youth problems published by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on 13 July 1981.

Fully explained in the document are the problems arising in reforming and strengthening guidance for youth work in accordance with the demands of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, including the question of organizing the LSWYK ranks as a chuche-oriented combat rank and of strengthening the ideological indoctrination of the juveniles, the question of compellingly summoning youths to socialist economic construction, and the question of reforming the method of guidance for LSWYK work.

Among the ideology, theory, and policies presented in the document, the policy of strengthening the work of ideologically indoctrinating the juveniles is significant. All party organizations, LSWYK organizations, functionaries, and juveniles should thoroughly grasp the policies on ideological indoctrination set forth by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and thoroughly embody them.

Strengthening the ideological indoctrination work among the juveniles is an important guarantee in training them as true chuche-oriented communists.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Party organizations at all levels should train all juveniles as communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the leader and party and gifted with knowledge, virtues, and physical fitness by concentrating a great deal of effort on ideological indoctrination work among juveniles.

Man's younger days are a very important period in his lifetime. Generally, the revolutionary outlook of people on the world forms in their younger days. For this reason, it is especially important to strengthen the work of ideologically indoctrinating juveniles.

Strengthening the work of indoctrinating them with the great Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas is the prime task of indoctrinating juveniles. The great Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas are the one and only guiding ideology that must be firmly adhered to in perfecting the cause of the chuche revolution and the revolutionary outlook on the world which the successors to the chuche cause should adopt. Only when the juveniles are firmly armed with the chuche idea can they tenaciously struggle to inherit and perfect the cause of the chuche revolution.

The key to indoctrinating them with the great Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas is to strengthen studies on the leader's works and on our party's documents. Juveniles should be made to grasp firmly the ideas reflected in the leader's works and the party's documents and, in particular, should be well versed in the contents of the leader's work and the party's documents relevant to the works of their own sectors through strengthened studies of the great leader's works and our party's documents.

Educating the youths on the great Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas can be best carried out in various forms and methods, including debates on the studies of the leader's works, study contests in question and answer form, and meetings to recite the leader's works. More books and education materials should be published in which the basis principles of the chuche idea and chuche-oriented revolutionary theories are explained in plain language suitable to youths and juveniles.

Strengthening the education of juveniles on loyalty is the key problem arising in inheriting the revolutionary cause and a matter of principle relevant to the future destiny of the revolution. The revolutionary cause of the working class pioneered by the leader can be brilliantly inherited and perfected only when the new generation in the revolution is boundlessly loyal to the leader and his cause.

We should make all the youths and juveniles cherish untainted and clean loyalty to the great leader and our party by further strengthening education on loyalty for juveniles in accordance with the demands of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea.

What is important in educating them on loyalty is to make the youths and juveniles cherish their loyalty to the party and leader as revolutionary faith and with a revolutionary sense of obligation. Only when it is based on revolutionary faith and a revolutionary sense of obligation can loyalty become true, the most genuine, and the purest, never to be shaken or deviated from under any circumstances.

In making youths and juveniles cherish loyalty to the great leader and our party as their revolutionary faith and revolutionary sense of obligation, it is essential that they be intensely educated in the greatness and benevolence of the respected and beloved leader. Then, they will boundlessly respect and admire the great leader, follow and honor him, and cherish their invariable revolutionary sense of obligation for the leader.

By making the youths and juveniles grasp the greatness and benevolence of the respected and beloved leader broadly and intensely, we should lead them to entrust their fate with the leader and our party and to uphold and follow the leader and our party. Carrying out education on loyalty as a principle is one of the fundamental methods for implanting in youths and juveniles true loyalty to the party and leader.

Party organizations should make the youths and juveniles understand that the question of loyalty to the leader is the fundamental one in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class and that only loyalty that is inherited is true loyalty. Also, they should make the youths and juveniles understand that loyalty to our party is the very loyalty to the leader and that it is true loyalty which should be inherited brilliantly.

Another important thing in education on loyalty is to educate youths and juveniles with living models of loyalty. Loyalty to the great leader demonstrated by the youth communists during the anti-Japanese armed struggle is the brilliant example our youths and juveniles should emulate. The living model of loyalty to the great leader demonstrated by our people and youths following the examples of loyalty set by the anti-Japanese warriors during the past fatherland liberation war, the post-war socialist revolution, and socialist construction period are also good material that can be used in education on loyalty. We should make all youths and juveniles sincerely uphold the great leader and our party by substantially conducting the work of indoctrination on the basis of such living examples of loyalty.

Strengthening education on the revolutionary tradition is significant in firmly establishing the party's unitary ideological system and revolutionary outlook on the world among the youths and juveniles. Only when youths and juveniles are educated on our party's brilliant revolutionary tradition can we train the new generation as true communist revolutionaries and inherit and perfect from generation to generation the cause of the *chuche* revolution pioneered by the great leader.

Party organizations should see to it that youths and juveniles arm themselves firmly with our party's revolutionary tradition and safeguard firmly its purity from generation to generation by intensely studying and going deep into the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader.

Strengthening class education for the youths and juveniles emerges as an especially important problem in terms of the revolution changing hands from one generation to another. Since our youths and juveniles have never been subjected to the extortion and repression of landlords and capitalists, unless they receive class education, they might forget about the class enemy and class education and become unsettled in the face of difficulties.

By making the youths and juveniles clearly understand the corruption of the capitalist system and the extortionate nature of landlords and capitalists, we should make them hate deeply the extortionate system and the extortion class. In particular, we must pay close attention to their education so that they do not forget the past when their parents were subjected to extortion and repression.

Through strengthened education on socialist patriotism, youths and juveniles should be educated so that they devote themselves to the struggle to polish further the socialist fatherland, having national pride and dignity in living while carrying out the revolution in the chuche fatherland, upholding the great leader.

Making the youths and juveniles establish a correct view on war is an urgent demand arising in our revolution's duty and the situation created in our country. By further strengthening the ideological education of youths and juveniles and giving them a correct view of war, we should make them crush the enemy in one stroke if they are attacked.

Strengthening education on knowledge, virtues, and physical fitness is important in training youths and juveniles as communist revolutionaries. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: In training youths and juveniles to be communist revolutionaries, it is essential to strengthen education on knowledge, virtues, and physical fitness among them.

High ideological consciousness, profound knowledge, noble morality, and strong physical strength are important qualities and traits with which communist human beings should equip themselves. We should bring up the youths and juveniles, in accordance with the basic principles of socialist pedagogy, into communist human beings who are developed in an all-round manner and are equipped with knowledge, virtue, and physical ability.

Learning is the most important revolutionary task for the students. Students should uphold the slogan of study first, and devote themselves to study. A campaign to read books should be staged extensively among the students, so that they can acquire broad and deep knowledge about nature and society. All students should closely combine theory, practice, education, production, and labor so that they can learn practical knowledge useful for our revolution through carrying on their studies with clear objectives.

Care should be taken that labor youths, rural youths, and other working youths are familiar with the work assigned to them and are included in the system of learning while working, thereby rapidly boosting their standard of general technological knowledge so that they can stand at the forefront to realize the intellectualization of the whole society.

Communist moral indoctrination should be strengthened among the youths and juveniles. Care should be taken that the youth and juveniles follow in an exemplary manner the socialist way of life, collectivist rules of life, and communist manners and morality, and that even the slightest element of the old concept of morality and the bourgeois way of life not make inroads.

Strong physical strength is a firm basis that enables them to make an active contribution to the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Youths should have good physical strength to stand at the forefront of socialist construction and to carry on the task of defending the fatherland well. Sports should be designed for the masses and be made part of the daily routine of youths and juveniles, and the movement to increase and heighten extracurricular athletic activities should be conducted extensively.

Also, the movement to follow and learn from the unheralded heroes should be staged in an efficient manner among the youths and juveniles to turn out more heroes and innovators. The party's policy on strengthening the work of indoctrinating the youths and juveniles is a just policy that is suitable for the demands of our party's ideological work, which is in an advanced stage, the demands of the development of the revolution, and for the level of the ideological consciousness of youths and juveniles. This policy is now demonstrating its gigantic vitality through practice.

We should thoroughly carry out the policy of ideological indoctrination for youths and juveniles which the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il newly puts forward so that we can effect a turn in the youths and juveniles work.

KULLOJA STRESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF LOCAL INDUSTRY

SK130836 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean Jun 84 p 40-45

[Article by Song Pyong-tok: "Developing Local Industry Is an Important Demand in Upgrading the People's Standard of Living"]

[Text] Today, our party is wisely organizing and leading all the people to implement the bold target which it has put forth of epochally upgrading the people's standard of living in a short period of time. The important task in rapidly upgrading the standard of people's material and cultural life in accordance with the intent of our party is to further develop medium and small-scale local industry, along with large-scale central light industry, and to realize a decisive turn in the production of consumer goods for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "We must further develop local industry in order to upgrade the people's standard of living." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 14, p 398)

Local industry is socialist industry which is by and large dependent upon local resources in order to satisfy primarily local demand for consumer goods. Along with the large-scale central light industry, local industry is an important integral part of the self-reliant national economy, and plays a great role in upgrading the people's standard of living and accelerating socialist economic construction.

Local industry is very superior in mobilizing and utilizing local materials, resources, and manpower for the production of various types of consumer goods for the people and, thus, in satisfying the diverse local demands for consumer goods. The development of local industry makes it possible to build production bases in areas adjacent to where raw materials are produced and goods are consumed. By so doing, it makes production and supply even more stable and makes it possible to conserve more social labor.

When all localities develop local industry by displaying the spirit of self-reliance, overall socialist construction will be accelerated by the building of plants and enterprises everywhere and by making the geographical distribution of industry more rational and evenly balanced. The development of local industry is of significance in strengthening the economic relations between industry and agriculture and in eliminating the gaps between urban and rural areas. Therefore, the development of local industry is one of the major targets that should be firmly grasped to step up socialist economic construction and upgrade the people's standard of living.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with deep insight into the significance of local industry for socialist economic construction, has put forth a policy of drastically increasing the amount of consumer goods for the people in a short period of time by establishing the foundation of local industry and improving its technology and equipment through the construction of large central light industrial plants and by developing local industry through a movement by all people. He has wisely led the struggle toward this end.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the struggle to develop local industry through a movement by all people has been waged vigorously. As a result, every locality has established powerful consumer-good production bases able to meet most of the demand for consumer goods. On the average, more than 18 local industrial plants have been built in a short period of time in each county of our country, where only backward handicraft industry existed in the past, and each county is now able to produce and supply by itself most of the food, clothing, and other necessities needed by the people in the county.

Today, when socialist economic construction is being carried out vigorously in a new high stage, rapidly increasing the development of the local industry is one of the fundamental requirements for enabling the people to lead more affluent and cultured lives. The reason is that success in the light industrial revolution largely depends on the degree of development of local industry.

Adopting the improvement of the people's welfare as the supreme principle of its activities, our party set forth the policy of epochally increasing the production of consumer goods by bringing about a great revolution in the field of light industry and has powerfully led the struggle for its implementation.

Our party's policy of bringing about a great revolution in light industry is a revolutionary one to improve epochally the standard of the workers' material and cultural [lives] within 1 or 2 years by rapidly increasing the production of consumer goods for the people and is an active one to provide an independent and creative life for the people in conformity with developing reality in which the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea is being vigorously accelerated.

In order to bring about revolution in light industry, production in large-scale central light industrial plants should be constantly expanded and, at the same time, the production of consumer goods in small- and medium-scale local industrial plants should be decisively increased.

Our local industry is strengthened with solid consumer goods production bases that produce and ensure supply of over half of the people's consumer goods. For this reason, without the rapid development of local industry, workers' demands for consumer goods cannot be smoothly guaranteed and success in the light industrial revolution to increase the people's consumer goods cannot be expected.

Today, our local industry is characterized by processes of production rotation, ranging from the production of primary materials, of the production of complete goods, and a production structure which ensures the production of daily necessities, textiles, steel products, furniture, and wrapping materials, foodstuffs, and other types of consumer goods. There are rich sources of materials, which make it possible to develop local industry, throughout the country, and reliable assistance from the solidly consolidated central industry.

The production potential of local industry, with all processes of production rotation, a diverse production structure, and rich sources of materials, is very great. When this production potential is effectively taken advantage of, the amount and kinds of consumer goods can be rapidly expanded without much state investment and workers' increasing demand can be smoothly met.

An important guarantee for increasing the amount of consumer goods for the people by bringing about a great revolution in light industry lies in increasing production by effectively taking advantage of local industry, with great production potential.

The rapid development of local industry is also an essential demand for managing the local economy independently. Managing the local economy independently under the unified guidance of the state is of fundamental significance in accelerating socialist and communist construction.

Originally, those who carry out revolution should manage their lives independently. Even though the local economy constitutes an essential part of the national economy, a part which the state should take responsibility for and which it should take care of, it is an economy which all the workers in the localities should manage through their own creative labor and struggle. The masters of the economy of each locality are the local residents themselves. When they develop the local economy with the same assiduous care and persistent skill shown in keeping their own households, all functionaries and workers can rapidly improve the people's standard of living, greatly help the overall national economy, and powerfully accelerate socialist construction. If localities rely on the state even in carrying out work which they can do on their own for the reason that the state takes responsibility for and manages the overall national economy in a planned manner, they will impose a great burden on the state and, furthermore, they cannot rapidly develop the local economy and gratify well the people's demands regarding their lives.

In particular, local industry forms an overwhelming part of the budget revenue needed for managing the local economy in our country. Under these circumstances, increasing local industrial production is an important way to make it possible to secure successfully the source of funds needed for independently managing the local economy by increasing the revenue. In addition, when the production of consumer goods is expanded and the revenue of the local budget is increased by developing local industry, that much of state funds can be earmarked for capital construction and the enforcement of socio-cultural policy, thus providing a condition for rapidly improving the people's standard of living.

The development of local industry also makes it possible for local residents to increase their income in cash and, thus, greatly help them lead an affluent life. For this reason, only when local industry is rapidly developed by effectively mobilizing local reserves to the maximum can the intrinsic demand of socialist and communist construction for ensuring the people a happy material and cultural life be successfully met. Today when workers' demands regarding their lives have risen unprecedentedly, the development of local industry is a more urgent demand. Thanks to the care of the party and state for improving the people's welfare, the lives of workers have generally reached a very high stage. As a result of the improvement of their living conditions and the increase in their cash income, our workers, who are enjoying a rewarding life to their hearts' content under the most superior socialist system, are demanding more of various kinds of nice cultural goods and daily necessities of better quality and more highly nutritious food.

Under these circumstances, unless local industry is rapidly developed along with the full demonstration of the might of large-scale central light industry, the production of various kinds of consumer goods needed for workers to eat, wear, and consume cannot be smoothly ensured and the people's standard of living cannot be rapidly improved in conformity with the demands of developing reality. Furthermore, to implement brilliantly our party's policy of epochally promoting the people's standard of living within 1 or 2 years, the struggle to bring about a great revolution in the sector of light industry should be waged powerfully and a new turn should be effected in the production of consumer goods for the people.

Indeed, the development of local industry is an urgent demand to ensure workers an affluent and civilized life, strengthen the economic power of the country further, and to display fully the genuine superiority of the socialist system. Therefore, functionaries and workers should make efforts to increase the production of good-quality consumer goods for the people throughout the country by actively pushing ahead with the struggle to develop local industry, upholding our party's policy of bringing about a great revolution in light industry.

What is important above all in rapidly developing local industry is to consolidate the independent solid bases of material production. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "An important principle put forth by our party in developing local industry is to ensure production relying on localities' own materials." ("The Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 8, p 121)

In view of the source of materials, local industry is an industry which develops based on a locality's own materials. A great vitality of local industry is that it gratifies diverse local demands for consumer goods by processing materials in localities. When local industry relies on central materials, it is not a real local industry. For this reason, consolidating independent solid material bases is a precondition for rapidly increasing the production of consumer goods for the people by developing local industry. Only when they have their own material bases can local industrial plants normalize production on a high level and ensure the production of the consumer goods demanded by workers. If the local industry sector relies on central industry for materials, it cannot effectively mobilize and use local reserves for economic development, and the promotion of the people's standard of living and the production of consumer goods meeting the demand structure of workers cannot be guaranteed in a timely manner.

To supply sufficient materials for local plants, the existing industrial material bases should be reinforced so that they may prove their worth and, at the same time, the ongoing construction of small- and medium-size chemical plants should be accelerated. If they consolidate small- and medium-size chemical plants, including sodium carbonate plants, caustic soda plants, and paint plants, and various kinds of material and molding processing bases, localities will be able to meet local demands for chemical products, standard moldings, and raw materials.

Along with this, localities should more vigorously push ahead with the work of consolidating farming bases and draw material bases. In accordance with their own realities, local industrial plants should constantly increase yield per chongbo by planting large quantities of crops which are used as materials for processing foodstuffs and producing straw products while taking effective advantage of natural raw materials and by thoroughly implementing the demands of the chuche farming method. Also, localities should establish an orderly work-purchasing system, purchase farm by-products in a timely manner, and widely recover worn-out equipment, industrial by-products, and wastes so that local industrial plants can use them as materials.

To help keep local industrial plants from running short of materials, we should consolidate independent solid material production bases, meeting the characteristics of each locality, and actively push ahead with the work of finding undiscovered sources of materials.

What is also important in rapidly developing local industry is to increase the amount and types of consumer goods and improve their quality. As the standard of living is improved more, man wants to demand more of various kinds of good-quality consumer goods. This is his common desire. The amount and kinds of consumer goods and their quality are an important barometer of the people's standard of living.

Unlike other goods, consumer goods are used daily by the people and, therefore, they should be nice, durable, diverse, and plentiful, thus better gratifying the rapidly rising workers demands for their living. The more each locality produces various kinds of good-quality consumer goods, the more actively workers turn out to the work of building material bases and plants and developing technology while paying deep attention to the development of local industry. Therefore, the functionaries should correctly recognize that increasing the amount and kinds of consumer goods and improving their quality are important work to ensure workers, the masters of state and society, independent material and cultural lives and to accelerate socialist economic construction. They should actively push ahead with this work.

Today when science and technology are making rapid progress, the amount and kinds of consumer goods cannot be increased and their quality cannot be improved without technical innovation. By powerfully waging a mass movement for technical innovation, the sectors of local industry should modernize machine equipment, automate production processes, and widely introduce efficient production methods. Along with this, they should solve, in a timely manner, scientific and technical problems in consumer goods for the people by fixing the labor of technicians, by further raising the technological level of workers, and by strengthening creative cooperation among scientists, engineers, and producers.

To increase the amount and kinds of consumer goods and improve their quality, all the localities should select types of business and items in conformity with their realities and specialize production, abiding by the principle of ensuring the production of whatever consumer goods the people demand on their own. Thus, they should increase the amount and kinds of consumer goods even more and elevate their quality to the highest level.

Increasing the functionaries' sense of responsibility and their role is an important way to rapidly develop local industry.

In as much as local industry should be consolidated and managed by localities themselves, how much their industry's worth is proven wholly depends on the local functionaries' sense of responsibility and role. Experience shows that local industry is, without exception, managed and operated well in localities where functionaries are deeply aware of their heavy duty before the party and the revolution and responsibly organize and carry out all projects, and shows that a great advance in the people's lives is effected there.

To achieve renovation in local industry, the functionaries who take responsibility for the work of managing and operating it should actively struggle to increase the production of consumer goods by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, cherishing the spirit of devotedly serving the people.

The functionaries' sense of responsibility and role should be manifested in carrying out the work of organizing the economy and of commanding production well. The functionaries in the sector of local industry should scientifically plan and coordinate all management activities, ranging from the work of setting up plans to the work of ensuring resources and materials, checking and repairing equipment, and managing labor forces. It is important for functionaries to improve decisively their level of management and operation and firmly arm themselves with modern scientific technology in order to carry out the work of organizing the economy and commanding production well.

Also, our functionaries should take timely measures to improve enterprise management by acquainting themselves with realities and by dynamically commanding production in conformity with changing circumstances.

Like the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, our functionaries should always go deep into the masses and solve the pending problems in a timely manner by giving full play to the strength and wisdom of the masses, sharing eating and sleeping with producers. Also, they should vigorously lead the masses to fulfill their responsibility for and role of being the masters of production, technology, and management.

Increasing the role of local power organs and strengthening social support are an important guarantee for developing local industry onto a higher stage. The local power organs should ensure local demands for consumer goods on their own by fulfilling their duty and role as organs which take responsibility for the people's lives.

All sectors are obliged to support local industry because the struggle to effect a constant renovation in producing consumer goods for the people by developing local industry is important work to improve the people's standard of living. All the sectors and units of the national economy should regard the development of local industry as their own work and responsibly solve all pending problems arising in developing local industry.

Elevating the people's standard of living into a new, higher stage by developing local industry is an important demand of our deepening and developing revolution and is an honorable and rewarding struggle to realize the aspirations of the popular masses for enjoying an affluent and civilized life to their hearts' content. By attaining a brilliant victory in this struggle, we should epochally improve the people's standard of living in a short period of time and unreservedly display the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system.

KIM IL-SONG'S CARE FOR INTELLECTUAL RECALLED

SK161630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN July 14 under the headline "Calling Him a Comrade With Whom He Worked From Right After Liberation" devoted one whole page to a story about the noble care shown by the great leader President Kim Il-song for Kim Tu-sam who was chairman of the State Construction Commission. Kim Tu-sam was an old intellectual. One day in April, 1946, the year after the liberation of Korea from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, President Kim Il-song met him while giving a historical on-the-spot guidance to South Hamgyong Province. That day President Kim Il-song heard a detailed story about his past life.

In the pre-liberation days Kim Tu-sam crossed the border to Northeast China and specialized in engineering at a university. Later, he had no choice but to be hired to bring his lost hope into bloom.

Late in October 1945 he made up his mind to do a worthy work for the country and the people and came over to the northern half of the country from South Korea which was under the U.S. imperialists' occupation. Embraced in the bosom of the great leader, he worked as director of the Pongung chemical factory in Hamhung and dedicated his all for building the country.

But the anti-party factionalists expelled him from the party ranks in violation of our party's policy towards intellectuals. After acquainting himself with Kim Tu-sam's life, the great leader said repeatedly that his coming over to the north to serve the country and the people was a laudable action and encouraged him to devote all his strength and technique as he had decided to the building of a new Korea. He worked with vigor and passion after being readmitted into the Workers' Party of Korea with the deep trust of the great leader.

Afterwards, President Kim Il-song assigned him to the high posts of deputy director of the Planning Department of the North Korean People's Committee, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission and of the Minister of Heavy Industry in the rigorous period of the fatherland liberation war.

Making the utmost of all his energy and wisdom, Kim Tu-sam overcame the trials of war and boldly tided over the difficulties in the postwar period.

President Kim Il-song, reposing trust in him, appointed him as chairman of the State Construction Commission and stood him as member of the party Central Committee and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Each time difficult yet important construction objects such as the February 8 vinylon factory were undertaken, he sent Kim Tu-sam as plenipotentiary. The great leader taught him in detail the method and style of work so that he might successfully discharge his weighty tasks.

President Kim Il-song paid deep attention to his health. In May 1965 when he was dining with Kim Tu-sam in the train buffet while on his trip of on-the-spot guidance to Kangwon and South Hamgyong Provinces he came to know his poor appetite and inquired after his health. Then he personally taught him the method of cure for his blood-pressure and heart diseases. And in June 1968, when he came to Chongjin after his on-the-spot guidance to Rajin District, North Hamgyong Province, he, solicitous for Kim's health, took care that he went by special train, and earnestly told him not to fail to be hospitalized for medical treatment.

President Kim Il-song was concerned for Kim Tu-sam's health and showed warm kindness upon him in the later period, too. Upon receiving the report that Kim Tu-sam died of a protracted illness in May 1976, President Kim Il-song expressed deep sorrow at the loss of a revolutionary soldier, saying the deceased had faithfully worked at his side for a long period at important posts of the state.

He still recollects with deep emotion that Kim Tu-sam worked well and looks after his nine children with warm care so they may be revolutionary soldiers faithful to the party and revolution like their father.

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY MONTH WITH CUBANS -- Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- The period from July 11 to August 10 has been set as a "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of their armed uprising. Its opening meeting was held on July 11 at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Pyongyang textile machine plant. Present there together with the employees were vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Han Ik-su and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Kim Yong-nam, who are vice-chairmen of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, and personages concerned. Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang were invited there. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 12 Jul 84 SK]

FINNISH PARTY SENDS MESSAGE -- Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party on June 30 received a message from Kalevi Sorsa in reply to its message of greetings sent to the latter upon his reelection as chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 12 Jul 84 SK]

N. KOREAN TEAM INVITED TO FISHERIES TALKS IN JAPAN

SK180022 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The Japan-North Korea Parliamentarians' League here has sent an invitation to the North Korea-Japan Friendship Association, asking Pyongyang to send a delegation to private-level fisheries talks, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Tuesday.

Quoting a league source the leading Japanese daily said the league proposed to hold the meeting with the North Koreans in Tokyo sometime between the end of this month and early next month.

THREE ARRESTED FOR SPYING ACTIVITIES FOR NORTH

SK180257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 18 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean National Police Headquarters announced Wednesday that it has arrested three persons on charges of spying for North Korea. In a statement disclosing the results of its investigation, the headquarters said the three will be charged with violation of the national security law and other pertinent laws.

The statement said Pak Su-kwan, 40, a barger, traveled to Japan in May 1967 and received ideological training for six months from Pak Kyong-sik, a staff member of the pro-Pyongyang association of Korean residents in Japan. After the training, he went to Pyongyang aboard a North Korean spy ship and became a member of the communist regime's Workers' Party, the statement said. While in Pyongyang, Pak was trained as a spy for three months and was ordered to re-infiltrate into the south to form a pro-Pyongyang underground spy network and to report to Pyongyang about South Korean forces, it said.

Pak returned to Japan in June 1968 and worked as a cook in a Korean-style restaurant, which his father Pak I-chul operated, until being repatriated to South Korea in July 1978, the statement said. Since then, Pak has acted as an agent for Pyongyang collecting South Korean military secrets until being apprehended by the headquarters in April 1984. He received some operational funds and gifts from North Korea, the statement said.

It also said Chong Kum-nan, 34, a former hostess, went to Japan to work as a night club singer in Yanai City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, in August 1983. While in Japan, she was persuaded to act for Pyongyang by a North Korean agent identified only as Yi and received ideological training for three months and returned home in January 1984 to act as a spy, the statement said.

Chong visited Japan again between March and April at the invitation of Yi and was ordered to report on security conditions at the airport and harbor in South Korea's southernmost island of Cheju, it said. She received 1.5 million yen (about 6,200 U.S. dollars), two cameras, one recorder and two diamond rings from Yi, it added.

Meanwhile, Yun Chi-tal, 27, a fisherman, was kidnapped to North Korea in August 1976 while operating in the East (Korean) Sea and returned home 45 days later, the statement said. While staying in the communist country's western port of Wonsan, he was trained as a spy. After returning home, he engaged in collecting military secrets and forming an underground spy network while exalting Pyongyang's policy lines illicitly, it added.

IOC HEAD REAFFIRMS SEOUL VENUE OF 1988 OLYMPICS

SK180650 Seoul YONHAP in English 0617 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles, July 17 (YONHAP) -- Chairman of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Juan Antonio Samaranch said Tuesday that the venue of Olympic Games in 1988 cannot be changed and that the games will open in Seoul on schedule.

In his first press conference at main press center of the Los Angeles Olympic complex before the opening of the games, Samaranch said the IOC support the Seoul Olympic Games firmly, and added he would be present at the main Olympic stadium in Seoul Sep. 20, 1988, when the games open.

Asked what the IOC's position is about various rumors that the organization would change the venue of '88 Olympics because of political concerns and select a permanent venue for the Olympics, the chairman reaffirmed that the Seoul Olympics cannot be changed as the IOC Executive Committee resolved in a meeting held in Lausanne, Switzerland, in May. The Seoul Olympic Games are an irrevocable contract between Seoul and the IOC. Samaranch said the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) is flawlessly preparing for the Olympics and that the Seoul games would be carried out successfully.

In a question about the future prospects of the Olympic movement, the IOC chairman admitted the political confrontation between the two superpower nations has caused the Olympics problems, but said the IOC would seek to hold successful Olympic Games, which are essential to improving global peace. He said the IOC will protect the Olympic movement from political pressures and predicted that the Olympics will be a festival for human peace.

The 88th IOC general meeting opened here July 17 to discuss allowing professional soccer players to compete in the Olympics and permitting athletes to carry advertisements on their uniforms during Olympic Games. Samaranch said the IOC will review ways of imposing sanctions on those countries that have boycotted the Olympic Games and said: "A nation may not be allowed to participate in the next Olympics if it boycotted the Olympics for political reasons."

CHON PRAISES CONSTITUTION IN HOLIDAY MESSAGE

SK170536 Seoul YONHAP in English 0511 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday voiced strong support for the nation's current Constitution, which was put into force in 1980 paving the way for the inauguration of his government. In a congratulatory message read by Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong at a ceremony held at the National Theater to commemorate the nation's 36th constitution day, Chon emphasized that any attempt to change the present constitution only for the sake of political interests should not be allowed.

Pointing out that the current constitution excludes any possibility of the recurrence of the extreme confrontations and tension of the past, Chon said, "what we have to do at this moment is to have deep love for and confidence in our Constitution which we made by our own hands, and to put into practice the ideals and purposes of the Constitution one by one." He said the nation has been able to achieve more political and social stability and development than ever before under the present Constitution, which was written with lessons from the nation's bitter constitutional history in the past.

Speaker of the National Assembly Chae Mun-sik said in a speech during the ceremony that the nation's Constitution has experienced repeated amendments for only political reasons during the past three decades and the amendments "sometimes blocked the way toward the peaceful change of the government." Chief Justice of the South Korean Supreme Court Yu Tae-hung and 1,500 people from all walks of life attended the ceremony.

DUGERSUREN SUBMITS WORLD PEACE PROPOSAL TO UN

OW180337 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1621 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 17 (MONTSAME) -- The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic has proposed to include in the agenda of the forthcoming 39th session of the UN General Assembly the question "the right of peoples to peace." This proposal is expounded in a letter sent on July 11, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Foreign Minister of the MPR Mangalyn Dugersuren. The letter is supplemented by the draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace together with an explanatory note for being circulated as official documents of the UN General Assembly.

In the draft declaration the MPR proposes the General Assembly to solemnly declare and confirm that peoples of our planet have sacred right to peace, and also to solemnly state that the safeguarding and promotion of the exercise of the people's right to peace is one of the principal obligations of every state. The draft declaration envisages that the policy of states, primarily all those that possess nuclear weapons, shall be oriented at preventing the nuclear threat, that all nuclear powers are guided in their interrelations by the norms of conduct in the interests of averting nuclear war. The MPR also suggests the UN General Assembly to call on all states and international organizations to promote in every way the ensuring of this primary right of peoples by way of adopting appropriate measures both at national and international levels.

The explanatory note points out that with the international tension aggravating the peaceful life of peoples is still more jeopardized by the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Realizing this danger, people of good-will are fully resolved to join their efforts for establishing a solid peace, which in this nuclear age is the primary condition of human existence and of preserving the world civilization. Under these circumstances our organization which has the maintenance of universal peace as its prime objective, ought to confirm and resolutely support the inalienability and lawfulness of the peoples' actions directed at preventing nuclear war and preserving peace for this and future generations.

The peoples of our planet have the sacred right to peace, i.e., the right to defend international peace. However this right has not been till these days juridically fixed on international documents as a political and legal basis of the peoples' actions for preserving peace the world over. If our organisation renders this sacred right universally recognised by way of fixing and declaring it in a special decision this would fully meet the interests of the common cause of safeguarding peace, the explanatory note says in part.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES SWEDISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW082351 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1613 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 7 (MONTSAME) -- On July 6 Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Sweden to the MPR Torsten Oern presented his credentials to Mongolia's President Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. Yu. Tsedenbal and T. Oern exchanged speeches and had a friendly talk. The ceremony was attended by secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia T. Gotob, Foreign Minister of the MPR M. Dugersuren and other officials. Later that day T. Oern laid a wreath on the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, people's state.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH INDIA SIGNED

OW160031 Ulaabaatar MONTSAME in English 1614 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 14 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian Deputy Foreign Minister T. Combosuren and Indian Ambassador to Mongolia M.L. Trivedi have signed in Ulaanbaatar a programme of cultural and scientific co-operation between the two countries for 1984-1986.

VNA 'TEXT' OF KAMPUCHEAN WHITE BOOK ON PRC CRIMES

Installment I

OW172315 Hanoi VNA in English 0654 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- Beginning today, we shall release in several instalments the full text of the White Book on the Chinese rulers crimes against Kampuchea made public by the P.R.K. Foreign Ministry on July 10. Following is the first instalment.

Foreword

The greatest calamity that ever happened to the Kampuchean people in their history was the genocide perpetrated by the Pol Pot gang. This is also a crime without precedent in the history of mankind. The Pol Pot gang was the hand that committed the crime but the mastermind behind it was China, and Pol Pot's felonies served the interests of China. Without Chinese support the genocidal Pol Pot clique would not have been able to carry out such horrendous offences against the Kampuchean people just as without the support of the American imperialists, Israel would not be able to perpetrate such towering crimes against the Arab and Palestinian peoples. The Chinese rulers who in the past gave the greatest support and encouragement to Pol Pot's genocide are at present fostering the Pol Pot remnants to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival in the hope of imposing their criminal regime on Kampuchea once again.

This criminal policy pursued by the Chinese rulers against Kampuchea is deeply rooted in Chinese strategy, both global and with regard to Southeast Asia.

Ever since the foundation of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese rulers' consistent policy has been to quickly build China into the number-one power holding hegemony over the whole world. But they have run into an acute contradiction: serve their immense ambition they have only limited means; their economic and military strength lags far behind the major powers in the world; and the P.R.C. was born at a time when in the world arena two antagonistic forces had taken shape:

On one side are the forces of socialism, national independence democracy and peace, for which the Soviet Union serves as a bastion and a solid prop; on the other side are the imperialists and reactionary forces headed by the U.S. imperialists. Faced with such a situation and bent on achieving their unchanging objective -- to quickly become a world power -- the Chinese rulers have devised extremely adventurous economic plans such as the "big leap forward" in the 1950's and the overambitious "four modernizations" plan in the 1970's and the overambitious "four modernizations" plan in the 1970's. At the same time, over the past thirty years and more they have repeatedly changed their global strategy with a view to taking advantage of the struggle between the U.S.A., and the Soviet Union, of the struggle between the forces of revolution and peace against warlike U.S. imperialism, and of the opposition of counter-revolutionary forces to the Soviet Union and world revolution. As expounded on Deng Xiaoping's philosophy: "it doesn't matter whether a cat is black or white so long as it catches mice", in the eyes of the Chinese rulers, both friend and foe, revolution and counter-revolution, war and peace are only pawns serving their big-power and hegemonistic interests.

Nowhere else in the world has the chauvinistic and selfish Chinese strategy been conducted as thoroughly and brazenly as in Southeast Asia. This is the only area in the world where continual warfare has taken place over the past forty years. It was also the scene of the bloodiest wars of aggression ever by imperialism. The extremely resolute struggle conducted by the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, which ended in victory, contributed to the collapse of old colonialism and drove U.S. neo-colonialism in the world into a crisis. China regards southeast Asia as its traditional sphere of influence and the only place in the world where it could expand, for only here does China have the most tools and means serving its strategic interests.

Over the past thirty years, the Chinese rulers' strategy has twisted and turned: At one time they would side with the revolutionary forces in Southeast Asia fighting against imperialism and reaction, at another time they would side with the imperialist and reactionary forces against the revolutionary forces; at one time they would urge the Maoist parties in this area to step up their struggle against bourgeois governments in Southeast Asia, at another time they would pressure those parties into giving up armed struggle and accepting compromises with those governments. But whatever twists and turns Chinese strategy may have taken, its unchanging objective has been to lead the Southeast Asia countries and the communist parties in those countries into China's orbit and put them in its service at each stage, whatever the consequences to the peoples in this area and to Chinese allies.

In execution of this strategy, over the past thirty years and more, the Chinese rulers have been involved ever more deeply in a criminal policy toward the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese and Lao peoples as well. In the 1950's, along with reaching a compromise with the U.S. imperialists leading to an end to the Korean war, China worked out a compromise with France at the expense of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam at a conference on Indochina. These two compromises served its strategy of detente with France and the U.S.A. and put an early end to two wars close to Chinese border, and brought about peaceful circumstances in which China was able to quickly build up its economy and become one of the five major powers engaged in settling world affairs. China approved a solution resulting in the partition of Vietnam and Laos and the creation of a buffer zone along its southern border, the interests of the Kampuchean revolution were sacrificed for Kampuchea lies far from Chinese borders and because China wanted to maintain the declining influence of France in the southern part of the Indochinese peninsula in order to keep away the U.S.A. while compelling the revolutionary forces in Indochina to depend on China.

In the 1960's China took advantage of Vietnam's war of resistance against U.S. aggression in order to muster forces in the world and oppose both the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. Seeking to monopolize support to Vietnam, it opposed the setting up of a world front of support to Vietnam against U.S. aggression that would also include the Soviet Union and opposed Vietnam's threefold struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. At that time, China was already using Kampuchea to keep a check on Vietnam. Several cards were used (Sihanouk, Pol Pot, Lon Nol, Son Sann) in order to control Kampuchea, divide the country from Vietnam and Laos, and wreck the united front of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries fighting against U.S. imperialism with a view to holding in check the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression. In the early... [as received] 1970's China tried to use the wars of resistance conducted by the three Indochinese peoples to serve its strategy of collusion with the U.S.A. to oppose the Soviet Union, counter the world revolution, and take the revolution in the three Indochinese countries into China's orbit. As early as 1971, China struck a bargain with the U.S.A. at the expense of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, just as it had done with France in 1954, the Chinese rulers agreed to a solution that would allow the Americans to withdraw their troops from South Vietnam while maintaining there their puppets, in exchange for American withdrawal from Taiwan; at the same time they tried to prevent a complete liberation of Kampuchea and Laos.

The total and complete victory of the anti-American resistance waged by the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos opened a new era for the three Indochinese countries, which would enjoy independence and engage in national construction while an end would be put to American military presence in Indochina and Thailand and to military confrontation in Southeast Asia, and peaceful coexistence would begin among countries in this region.

But that the three Indochinese countries should be independent and united and that peace, stability and cooperation should prevail in Southeast Asia were unacceptable to the Chinese rulers. Such a situation, in their eyes, would raise the greatest obstacle to their policy of hegemony and expansion. Starting in 1975, they strove to control the Pol Pot gang and use them as the main instrument of Chinese hegemonistic policy with regard to the three Indochinese countries and Southeast Asia as a whole. They provoked genocide in Kampuchea, attacked Vietnam, plotted rebellions in Laos and caused a crises in Southeast Asia. Practising the divide-and-rule policy, China created chaos in Indochina and Southeast Asia and has used that crisis to set up a common front with the U.S.A., Japan, and the A.S.E.A.N. countries in this region and has entered into ever close collusion with the U.S.A. in order to oppose the Soviet Union in the world arena and implement its ambitious "four modernizations" plan. Over the past five years, China has used the so-called "Kampuchean problem" as its trump-card in tightening Sino-American collusion against the Soviet Union, negotiating an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. Maintaining confrontation between A.S.E.A.N. and the Indochinese countries, forming a common front with the U.S.A., Japan and A.S.E.A.N. to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival, encircle and isolate Vietnam, and use the Pol Pot gang to seize hold of Kampuchea once again.

The consistent and unchanging policy of the Chinese rulers is to subdue the three Indochinese countries and use them in the interests of Chinese strategy. Like the rulers of feudal China in former times and the present-day colonialists militarists and imperialists, the Chinese rulers regard Vietnam as their main target to conquest for this country holds the most important strategic position in the Chinese policy of getting control over the three countries of Indochina. They also attach more importance to Laos than to Kampuchea owing to the former's common border with China.

In the twenty-five years from 1950 to 1975, Kampuchea was used as a pawn to control and weaken Vietnam and Laos. Only after the shameful American failure in Indochina and the complete failure of China in trying to subdue Vietnam and Laos did the Chinese rulers strive to seize control of Kampuchea and begin using the genocidal Pol Pot gang as their main tool to oppose three Indochinese expansion and hegemony in Southeast Asia and the world. [sentence as received]

The convergance of China's hegemonistic big-power interests on the one hand, and the extravagant personal ambitions, the greed for supreme power and the reactionary ideology of the Pol Pot gang on the other, was an important factor leading to the disastrous genocide killing more than three million Kampucheans and creating a threat to the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese countries and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The crimes perpetrated by the Chinese rulers against Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos over the past thirty years could not turn back the victorious development of the revolution in the three countries. They may create many more difficulties to our people, but one thing is certain: Our people have gone through the bloodiest years and the greatest trials and nothing can prevent us from advancing side by side with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos on the road of independence and freedom. Nothing can prevent the peoples of Southeast Asia from building relations of peace, friendship and cooperation, and turning an area which had fallen victim to the longest and bloodiest war in the world over the past forty years into a region of lasting and durable peace.

Chinese policy toward Kampuchea in the 1950's: In October 1949 the People's Republic of China was born at a time when the U.S. imperialists were bringing the cold war to a peak and frantically opposing the Soviet Union and world revolution. In Asia, the Americans lent vigorous support and assistance to the French colonialists in stepping up their aggression against the three Indochinese countries, while frenziedly preparing for a shooting war in the Korean peninsula. Under those circumstances, in order to ensure China's security in face of the policy of encirclement and hostility by U.S. imperialism and with a view to getting assistance in national rehabilitation and construction the Chinese leaders practiced to policy of leaning on one side, definitely siding with the Soviet Union

In February 1950, China signed a treaty of alliance and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union. In October 1950, as the American aggressors in Korea fanned up the flames of war close to the Sino-Korean border and directly threatened the security of China, the Beijing leaders sent one million volunteer troops across the border to fight the Americans in support of Korea. However, because they had just won power, the Chinese leaders badly needed peace in order to rehabilitate the economy and build the country. In 1953, the First Chinese Five-Year Plan was worked out. For its implementation, China wanted to see a quick end to the wars being fought at its northeastern and southern gates.

This was expressed in these words said by Wang Bingnan, general secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Geneva conference on Indochina in 1954, to Colonel Guillerma of the French delegation: "China has begun implementing its First Five-Year Plan, and the economic effort required by that plan will more than ever before direct Chinese foreign policy toward the peaceful settlement of all external problems, as early as the year 1951, China began negotiations with the U.S.A. with a view to an end to the Korean war, and in July 1953 the Armistice Agreement in Korea was signed. It only put an end to hostilities and provided for the partition of Korea along the 38th Parallel but contained no provision on the eventual reunification of Korea. After the armistice in Korea, China pushed for an end to the war in Indochina in the manner of the settlement in Korea, and in July 1954, the Geneva agreements on Indochina were concluded.

With the conclusion of the Korea and Indochina wars, China, which had provided assistance to Korea and the Indochinese countries and participated in the negotiations leading to that conclusion, rose to become one of the five world powers engaged in the settlement of conflicts in Asia. With the successful completion of her First Five-Year Plan, China recorded outstanding economic achievements, this further stimulated the Chinese leaders ambition to quickly turn China into the number-(?four) power and a "model" for Asian, African and Latin American countries. It was in those circumstances that the movement for the "big leap forward" was launched in 1958 with the aim of allowing China to catch up with then outstrip Great Britain in essential industrial output within a period of fifteen years or even less.

With a view to creating an international detente favourable to the attainment of that ambitious objective, following the conclusion of the wars in Korea and Indochina, the Chinese leaders put forward the five principles of peaceful co-existence, stepped up relations with neighbouring countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia, both those which are independent and those which were dependent on imperialism, and urged the Maoist parties in the area to put an end to revolutionary struggle and enter into compromises with the governments in the region. In April 1955, China participated in the Asian-African conference in Bandung with the hope of winning leadership over the countries of Asia and Africa. Also at the Bandung conference, China proposed to negotiate with the U.S.A. in order to lessen tension in the Far East, and in August 1955, Sino-American talks started at Geneva.

China's above-mentioned global strategy in the 1950's governed and determined its policy toward Kampuchea in the same period.

(to be continued)

Installment II

OW180023 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- China's sell-out of the Kampuchean people and the Indochinese peoples as a whole at the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina:

After the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement in August 1953, the then Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai said in a speech on Korea: Korean Armistice Agreement may serve as a model for the settlement of other conflicts.

The general trend of opinion in the world at that time was that the Korea and Indochina wars should be settled through negotiation. Against that background, the conference of foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the U.S.A., Great Britain and France meeting in Berlin in January 1954 decided to convene an international conference at Geneva in April with the participation of the People's Republic of China and the parties concerned with a view to settlement of the Korea problem and the Indochina war.

At the time of the convening of the Geneva conference, the war of resistance of the Kampuchean people against the French colonialist thanks to coordination with and important assistance from the peoples and armed forces of fraternal Vietnam and Laos, particularly from Vietnamese volunteer troops, had won very great successes both political and military.

In the political field, on 17 April 1950, in order to consolidate unified guidance of the resistance, a national conference of people's representatives had been convened. The conference approved the general line of the resistance and adopted the national flag and national anthem of new Kampuchea. It elected the central Committee of the National United Front (Issarak Front) and the Khmer Central Committee for National Liberation, later changed to Resistance Government of Kampuchea with Comrade Son Ngoc Minh as president.

On 19 April 1950, in the name of the resistance government, President Son Ngoc Minh made public the manifest of independence of the Kampuchean people and in July of the same year the government issued decree No. 1 promulgation democratic liberties for the people. The resistance government and the Issarak Front had bases in all provinces throughout the country in the liberated rural areas as well as in cities still temporarily occupied by the enemy. On 28 June 1951, Kampuchean communists convened a congress and decided to found the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. The congress elected the party's leadership headed by Comrades Son Ngoc Minh and Tou Semouth. Under the party's leadership, the administration and the front gave guidance to all resistance activities, especially political struggles in the occupied towns and cities. Coordination grew even closer between the resistance war waged by the Kampuchean people and that conducted by the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, forming a solid bloc, the resistance front, which benefited from the sympathy and support of progressive people throughout the world the French people included.

In the military field, Issarak troops and guerrillas were active everywhere in the country including areas close to towns and cities still occupied by the enemy such as Battambang and Kompong Chhnang, Issarak companies put out of action whole companies of French and puppet troops. Between December 1953 and May 1954, 8,000 enemy troops were put out of action. With popular assistance, Issarak troops established strong guerrilla bases in the highlands and the plains, which could be easily defended and supplied. The guerrilla base in western Kampuchea occupied an area of 40,000 square kilometres stretching from the Vietnamese to the Thai borders and including Kampot, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat and Battambang Provinces. The liberated areas under the control of the resistance government accounted for two-thirds of the national territory with nearly half of the country's population. The Revolutionary Armed Forces comprised about 50,000 members of the militia, guerrilla force and self-defence corps, and 41 platoons of district troops. In 63 districts out of a total of 89 there existed revolutionary bases, and in 36 districts the bases were solid enough to support frequent guerrilla activities. The revolutionary mass organizations had a total membership of 790,000 by October 1954.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party had a total membership of 1,800 active in 165 party cells in 50 districts out of a total of 89, party district committees were functioning.

The French colonialists had to acknowledge that they found themselves in a difficult situation in Kampuchea and in Indochina as a whole. In his book "L'Agonie de L'Indochine," Henri Navarre, the then commander-in-chief of the French Expeditionary Corps in Indochina, depicted the critical situation of his troops in Vietnam, then recognised that in Laos and Kampuchea the resistance forces controlled vast regions and their influence in the remaining part of the country was enough to create trouble for the governments favourable to France's cause. He went on to say that in Southern Laos and in Kampuchea, battalions of resistance troops had advanced to south of Seno, successively threatened Saravame and Pakse then captured Voeunsai and boldly scoured the jungle of northern Kampuchea trying to link up with pro-Vietminh elements, aggravating the political decomposition of the country.

The above successes won by the Armed Forces and peoples of Kampuchea were in tune with the successes achieved by the Lao Armed Forces and people in northern, central and southern Laos, and with those recorded by the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people, especially the historic Dien Bien Phu victory. Those successes won by the people of Vietnam and of Indochina as a whole drove the French colonialists into a tight corner throughout the Indochinese battlefield. When Mendes-France became prime minister (in June 1954) French commanders submitted to him a report, the gist of which was that the military situation in Indochina, for the French, "was extremely dangerous, even distressing, and may be dramatically aggravated in the coming weeks."

As pointed out in the white book, "The Truth About Vietnamese-Chinese Relations Over the Past Thirty Years" issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: After Dien Bien Phu it was clear that with the assistance of the socialist system, it was possible for the Armed Forces and people of Vietnam to liberate the whole country. The great victories won by Vietnam, the main battlefield in Indochina at that time, brought about a political and military situation that was extremely favourable to the revolution in Kampuchea and Laos which was able to march forward and defeat the common enemy, complete the national liberation revolution and win back peace, independence, unity and territorial integrity for each country. The successes won by the Armed Forces called for the participation of the Kampuchean Resistance Government in the Geneva conference, as pointed out in the declaration of April 1954 of this government of the Geneva conference. Also in April 1954, the Kampuchean resistance government sent a delegation to Geneva, headed by Foreign Minister Keo Mani.

But the Chinese leaders pursued other objectives at Geneva, Francois Joyaux a French scholar specialized in the study of Chinese foreign policy, wrote: "The forth-coming negotiations on Indochina fully answer the national interests of China. They would create favourable conditions for a lessening of tension in the Far East indispensable for Chinese economic development, eliminate (if they were fruitful) the danger of massive American intervention in the conflicts, make it possible for the Beijing government to put an end to the discrimination at the United Nations against China, highlight the bi-power status of the People's Republic of China in the international arena, finally provide an opportunity for commercial negotiations with the West."

In order to attain these ends, the Chinese leaders used their trump-card that China had been the main supplier of military assistance and controlled the only supply route to the three Indochinese countries to pressure the latter into agreeing to concessions which did not reflect the balance of forces on the battlefield and were harmful to their revolutionary cause in general and to the Kampuchean cause in particular.

(To be continued)

Installment III

OW180101 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] China's sell-out of the interests of the Kampuchean people was evident in the following facts: The Chinese leaders reached a separate agreement with the French in disconnecting the questions of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam accepting the administrations set up by the French to represent Kampuchea and Laos, opposed the legitimate demand of the resistance governments of Kampuchea and Pathet Lao to send delegates to the Geneva conference on Indochina, agreed with the Western countries in compelling Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Kampuchea and Laos.

As its name implied, the Geneva Conference on Indochina aimed at putting an end to the French war against the three Indochinese countries. This could not be done by disconnecting the three questions of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, and the Kampuchea and Laos questions were to be solved there with the participation of the resistance governments of these two countries. However, at the conference, two different lines were pursued. The Indochinese revolutionaries held that the Vietnam question, the Kampuchea question and the Laos question were bound together, for this was a joint struggle of the three countries against a common enemy. Every success won by one country would be a success for the other two, in particular, every success won by Vietnam would have a great influence on winning a successful settlement of the Laos and Kampuchea questions. The line advocated by France and the U.S.A. had Chinese support. It consisted in separating the Vietnam question from the Kampuchea and Laos questions; indeed Vietnam being the main battlefield, the great victory then won by Vietnam would lead to an overall solution that could benefit all three Indochinese countries. On the other hand, if the three questions were dealt with separately, the victory won by Vietnam would see its effect restrained while a deal could be easily reached to the detriment of the three Indochinese countries.

Right at the opening session of the conference (8 May 1954) the head of the Vietnamese delegation, Pham Van Dong, put forward a draft resolution calling for an invitation to be sent to the resistance governments of Kampuchea and Laos to participate in the work of the conference. Then in the session held on 10 May 1954 and subsequent sessions, Pham Van Dong repeatedly pointed out the great dimension and significance of the resistance conducted by Kampuchea and Laos and stressed that the Vietnam question could not be separated from the Kampuchea and Laos questions. The French press of the time reported that Pham Van Dong refused all kinds of separation of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian [as received] cases. The Pathet Lao and Khmer Issarak are real entities, he said. They are waging a war for national liberation and the problem is the same in all three Indochinese countries, and Pham Van Dong "did not give way an inch on the question whether the problems of the Pathet Lao and the Khmers could be discussed separately from that of Vietnam."

The Chinese delegation at first gave perfunctory support to this stand. In order to prevent the Americans from taking advantage of the three questions being disconnected and building military bases in Laos and Kampuchea, and to highlight China's role as the revolutionary militant in Asia. But after the failure of the Geneva conference on Korea, which met from 26 April to 15 June 1954, it made an about-face.

Zhou Enlai, the head of the Chinese delegation, had private talks with Eden, head of the British delegation, Bidault, head of the French delegation, and on 23 June 1954 with Mendes-France, the new French prime minister, in Berne, the Swiss capital. In these separate talks, China unilaterally made concessions harmful to the revolution of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam: It agreed to the Kampuchea and Laos questions being separated from the Vietnam question.

It recognized the Government of the Kingdom of Kampuchea and that of the Kingdom of Laos, which meant that it tacitly denied the existence of the resistance governments in these two countries, which it wished would become neutral and would maintain the monarchy. It gave up the demand that the Kampuchean and Lao resistance governments participate in the Geneva conference. It reached an agreement with France whereby Vietnamese volunteers would have to withdraw from Kampuchea and Laos. In exchange for these concessions, it only demanded that there be no American military in Indochina.

The Chinese leaders worked hand in glove with the French colonialists and exerted maximum pressure in order to arrive at a solution that was detrimental to the revolution in Kampuchea and Indochina as a whole and did not reflect the successes won by the peoples of Kampuchea and of all three Indochinese countries on the battlefield.

Only after having reached an outline agreement with China on the Indochinese problem did France engage in negotiations with the Vietnamese delegation on concrete matters. As for China, it stayed behind the scenes and strove to pressure Vietnam into making concessions.

Among the concrete problems to be debated, two were directly related to the future of the Kampuchean revolution: One was the problem of the regroupment zone for the Kampuchean resistance forces, the other was to ensure for the Kampuchean revolution contact with and support from the revolution in Vietnam and Laos.

On the question of the regroupment zone, the stand of the Kampuchean Resistance Government as voiced by the Vietnamese delegation at the conference was that there should be two regroupment areas for the resistance forces in Kampuchea: one located east and northeast of the Mekong River and one southwest of it. This demand not only reflected the successes won by the Armed Forces and people of Kampuchea and the balance of forces on the battlefield at that time, as mentioned above, but also aimed at ensuring a solid base for the Kampuchean revolution where it could maintain and develop its strength, later to advance toward total victory. But the Chinese leaders' design ran counter to the legitimate demand. China wanted to drive France from northern Vietnam and northern Laos, which lie close to her frontier, in order to turn them into a screen and a buffer zone serving the defence and security of south China. As for Kampuchea, which has no common border with China and could be no part of that buffer zone, the Chinese leaders agreed to let the French occupy the whole of this country. Moreover, in Beijing's calculations, allowing France, a declining imperialist power, to maintain its influence in the whole of Kampuchea, the major part of Laos and the south of Vietnam, would for the time being prevent the Americans from penetrating into this region and threatening China's security. For this reason, maximum pressure was exerted by Beijing, and finally the Kampuchean resistance forces had to be demobilized on the spot, for want of a regroupment zone. The resistance government was nominally abolished.

Another very important question for the Kampuchean revolution was that it should be able to maintain contact with and receive support from the revolution in Vietnam and Laos. As proved by the facts of the anti-French resistance, the three Indochinese countries constituted a single battlefield and only through mutual assistance and coordinated struggle was the revolution in all three of them able to record successes. The determination of a provisional military demarcation line in Vietnam was bound up with this question. As is known by everyone, in the course of negotiations with the French, the Vietnamese delegation consistently and resolutely demanded that the provisional military demarcation line be below the 13th Parallel. The Vietnamese position corresponded to the balance of forces on the Vietnamese battlefield and was also aimed at ensuring a solid prop for the Kampuchean revolution by having the liberated part of Vietnam lie close to the border with Kampuchea.

But in this question, as in that of the regroupment zone, the Chinese leaders pressured Vietnam into accepting the provisional partition of the country along the 17th Parallel making it impossible for the Kampuchean revolution to rely on the liberated areas in Vietnam and Laos for support.

The victory of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreement have gone down into history as having started the collapse of the colonial system and old-style colonialism in the world. However, because of the betrayal perpetrated by the Chinese leaders, the Geneva settlement was prevented in the three Indochinese countries from quickly winning total victory as was allowed by the balance of forces on the Indochinese battlefield at that time.

With the Geneva settlement of 1954, the Chinese leaders had achieved their aims: to end a war close to China's southern borders which might expand through direct American intervention, create a security zone along these borders, maintain a balance between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces in Indochina, in which China would be able to take advantage of their weakness to serve its selfish national interests.

The Chinese leaders repeated that performance at the Geneva conference on Laos in 1961-62, for the sake of their selfish interests they again did harm to the Indochinese revolution. At that conference, the question came up of dividing Laos into two zones: one to be controlled by the revolutionary forces, the other by the rightist forces.

China proposed that a north zone and a south zone be established. The north zone, to be put under the control of the Lao revolutionary forces would lie along China's southern border and would contribute to ensuring its security. The Lao revolutionary forces did not agree: They demanded that an east zone and a west zone be established, lying along the Mekong River and the Indochinese Cordillera. This would be beneficial to the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. The east zone, to be controlled by the Lao revolutionary forces, would run north-south and be a corridor linking the three countries. The famous Ho Chi Minh Trail was later run along this corridor and was a vital communication and supply line in the victorious struggle of the three Indochinese countries against U.S. imperialism.

With regard to Kampuchea in particular, in spite of the very great successes won by the resistance forces, the greatest harm was done to Kampuchean national interests in the 1954 Geneva agreements. After 1954, the Kampuchean revolution ran into tremendous difficulties and suffered savage repression at the hands of the Sihanouk administration. This brought about favourable conditions for the rise of the Pol Pot gang, the agents of Beijing, who would later on seize control of the revolutionary leadership and bring disaster to the country.

2) The Chinese leaders strove to befriend the Sihanouk administration and to use Kampuchea as an asset to be kept in reserve to serve China's strategy.

Following the end of the wars in Korea and Indochina, while trying to keep a check on the struggle waged by the Vietnamese and Lao peoples and maintaining on the Indochinese peninsula, a situation that would serve their balancing game, the Chinese leaders upheld a policy of peaceful co-existence with the regimes in South Asia and Southeast Asia, including the Sihanouk administration in Kampuchea. This policy had already been in evidence at Geneva in 1954, the Chinese delegation had had contracts with pro-French regimes in Kampuchea, Laos and even with the Ngo Dinh Diem regime just rigged up by the Americans in Saigon. It had proposed that diplomatic relations be set up with those regimes. After the conclusion of the Geneva agreements, China established diplomatic relations with the Governments of the Kingdom of Kampuchea and the Kingdom of Laos, but failed to do so with regard to the puppet regime in Saigon owing to Ngo Dinh Diem's refusal.

At the Bandung conference in April 1955, Zhou Enlai had contacts with Sihanouk and the relations between China and that regime took place in many fields and at a significant tempo. Worth noticing were Zhou Enlai's visit to Kampuchea in May 1960, and Sihanouk's visits to China in February 1956, December 1960, February 1963..., leading to a gradual development in relations between the two sides. Diplomatic relations were officially instituted in July 1958, China gave substantial aid to Sihanouk. Between 1951 and 1960, this aid amounted to 49.9 million U.S. dollars, nearly equal to Chinese aid to Indonesia in the same period (56.2 million dollars). Beijing's efforts to befriend Sihanouk were due to the fact that, according to Zhou Enlai, the policy Sihanouk was following was one of "pro-French neutrality" and that "he should be won over so that the Americans could be kept in check and a good influence be exerted on the French". The Chinese leaders also planned to use Sihanouk as a reserve pawn for their strategy in Indochina.

Part Two

Chinese Policy Toward Kampuchea in the 1960's

At the start of the sixties China had to deal with the serious consequences of the bankruptcy of the "big leap forward" in 1958. Externally, this bankruptcy struck a blow at its ambition to quickly become a world power. Beijing shifted to a policy of striving to take advantage of the seething revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and in the world at last to oppose both the U.S.A. and Soviet Union, and the Non-aligned Movement, born in 1961, in the hope of becoming the leader of a large world force and playing a role equal to that of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. The Chinese leaders pressed for the convening of a second Afro-Asian conference without Soviet participation. They vehemently condemned the Non-aligned Movement, condemned Yugoslavia, India, and provoked a border war with India.

They gave vigorous assistance to Indonesian President Sukarno in building the "newly emerging forces" which stood apart from the socialist system and opposed the Non-aligned Movement and the United Nations. Under the pretext of "opposing revisionism" they proposed a new platform for the international communist movement and engaged in a campaign to organize a new communist international under Chinese leadership. They strove to keep the Soviet Union away and seize monopoly control of the Vietnamese people's resistance to American imperialism.

However, the situation evolved in a way that ran counter to Beijing's designs. The second Afro-Asian conference in Algiers in 1965 could not be convened. The 1965 coup d'etat in Indonesia and the fall of Sukarno frustrated Beijing's plan of building the "newly emerging forces". The Chinese leaders' plan to set up a new communist international came to nothing. Their dream of holding monopoly control over the Vietnamese people's anti-American resistance did not materialize.

Following those repeated setbacks, contradictions within the Chinese ruling circles grew ever more acute. Starting in 1966, the "Cultural Revolution" was launched: It was a bloody struggle for power between various ruling cliques. It was a period of "great chaos" in China. At the same time, China tried to create a "great chaos" in the world. With the watchword: "Power grows from the barrel of a gun" the Chinese leaders pressed for armed struggle in the world, especially in Southeast Asia, against the Americans and the bourgeois regimens. They actively opposed the Soviet Union, which they regarded as their main enemy, and left no stone unturned to divide the revolutionary movement in the world.

In Indochina, they were resolved to "fight the Americans to the last Vietnamese". In 1965, having failed in their plot to seize monopoly control over the Vietnamese people's anti-American resistance, they made a shift, seized control of the Pol Pot forces, created a "great chaos" in Kampuchea sowed division between Pol Pot and Vietnam while giving support to the Lon Nol forces in order to keep a check on the Vietnamese people's struggle against American imperialism.

China gradually shifted from playing the Sihanouk card to seizing control of Pol Pot and giving him support in waging armed struggle against Sihanouk and the French.

In the late 1950's and the early 1960's China still tried to befriend Sihanouk whose role in Kampuchea still served the strategy then pursued by it. But ever since the start of the "Cultural Revolution" and the Chinese attempt at creating a "great chaos" in the world, it shifted from playing the Sihanouk card to using the Pol Pot and Lon Nol forces in Kampuchea in the interest of its new strategy.

Following the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreements, the political situation in Kampuchea was very complex. The American imperialists, bent on imposing their neo-colonialist policy became the direct enemy of the Kampuchean people. Sihanouk, the representative of the Kampuchean ruling class, carried out a twofold policy: on the one hand, he harshly repressed the revolutionary movement, on the other, he took advantage of the lower equilibrium between the two main forces in the world and in the region in order to take the road of peace and neutrality and gain assistance from both the capitalist and the socialist countries in this shift from armed struggle against the French to this new stage of struggle: The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party decided that its task was to continue the national democratic revolution whose immediate objectives were to fight the American imperialists' scheme of neo-colonial enslavement, safeguard national independence, firmly maintain peace and neutrality, struggle for the people's welfare and democratic rights, oppose the use of terror by the ruling class, preserve and foster the revolutionary moves of the masses. While using tactics that were both flexible and resolute, the party on the one hand encouraged, supported and cooperated with the positive policies of the administration, and on the other, relied on the masses and allied itself with a progressive section in the ruling circles in order to stop and push back such negative actions as stifling democratic liberties and repressing progressive forces.

The party line, openly practised by the "pracheachom" (people) group, received broad sympathy and support from the people. The political struggle led by the party attracted large numbers of the people in both town and countryside. The party's stand of opposing enslavement by the American imperialists and safeguarding peace and Kampuchea's independence and neutrality exerted great influence on young people, students and intellectuals. Struggle movements by the peasantry against oppression and exploitation by local landlords and again discriminatory treatment of former members of the anti-French resistance repeatedly broke out in rural areas.

The Sihanouk administration, with the support of the pro-American ultras within the ruling class, such as Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, conducted a harsh repression. The party went through a serious crisis; it was at that moment that opportunist elements full of personal ambitions -- the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- returned from abroad under the guise of "communists", worked their way into the Central Committee and seized control of the IARS, the second IARS congress (30 September 1960) Saloth Sar, alias Pol Pot, became a member of the Standing Bureau of the Central Committee while Ieng Sary became a member of the Central Committee.

Following the news, spread by Pol Pot himself, of the sudden "disappearance" of party secretary Tou Samouth (August 1962), he and his clique convened a "party congress" in January 1963 at which people not in league with them were pushed aside while their confederates were taken into the Central Committee. Pol Pot became the IARS' general secretary and Ieng Sary member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee.

In late 1965, Pol Pot was invited by Chinese leaders to visit China. In the course of this visit he was received by Mao Zedong who, with a definite aim in mind, praised Pol Pot as "a man with a vigorous national spirit" and the Kampuchean revolution as "the focal point of the revolution in Southeast Asia".

After his return from China, in 1966, Pol Pot used his position as general secretary of the party to completely change the political programme that had been approved by the party Central Committee. He held that the enemy of the Kampuchean revolution was French imperialism and its agent, Sihanouk -- that the task of the revolution was to wage an armed struggle to overthrow Sihanouk and oppose the French. In implementation of this programme, Pol Pot started an armed struggle against Sihanouk and the French immediately after French President de Gaulle had declared in Phnom Penh in September 1966 his opposition to the American war of aggression in Vietnam, and put forward his demand that the American troops withdraw from Indochina, and Southeast Asia be neutralized. This was a perfidious design of the Chinese leaders who were seeking through Pol Pot's agency to wreck the solidarity front of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, and divide their united anti-American front into a Vietnamese-Lao front against the American and Kampuchean front against the French. The armed violence provoked by Pol Pot who took advantage of the anger of the Kampuchean peasantry, harshly exploited and oppressed by the feudalists and the bourgeoisie; broke out in Battambang in early 1967 then spread to eleven of the nineteen provinces of the country. In the northeast, west and southwest, the Sihanouk administration with the support of rightist forces headed by Lon Nol harshly repressed the peasant uprisings and by 1969 all those armed insurrections had failed. Meanwhile, in the towns and cities, due to inducement by Chinese residents, young people and students came under the influence of Mao Zedong thought and staged a Chinese-style cultural revolution. Sihanouk reacted very violently and threatened to break off diplomatic relations with China. The Maoist extremism of the Pol Pot clique operated a favourable occasion for ultra-rightist forces at the service of the Americans to expand their influence in the ruling apparatus. The militarist bureaucratic feudalists in league with the comprador bourgeoisie won an ever more predominant position in the Sihanouk administration. The honeymoon between Beijing and Sihanouk had ended. And from now on, Pol Pot was to be an effective tool in Beijing's hands.

3) China played the Lon Nol card and supported Lon Nol's "move to deny the Vietnamese resistance forces the use of areas along the border in Kampuchea against the American's aggressors."

While shifting from the Sihanouk card to the Pol Pot card, Beijing also sought to gain control over Lon Nol. The latter was of Chinese stock. In 1951, he served in the French Police and gradually became commander-in-chief of the Kampuchean Royal Army. He was notoriously pro-American. In October 1965, China extended an official invitation to him to visit Beijing in his capacity as defence minister in order to discuss Chinese military assistance to Kampuchea. On this occasion, he was received by Mao Zedong. After he became prime minister, the Chinese leaders openly sought to win him over.

In Sept. 1969, an official invitation was extended to Lon Nol to attend the ceremonies of the 20th Chinese national day in Beijing, he was given a sumptuous welcome and was even offered the opportunity to visit the grave of his grandfather in Fujian Province. It is worth noting that on this occasion, the Chinese leaders voiced support for Lon Nol's demand that the South Vietnam liberation forces withdraw from bases on Kampuchean soil and that an end be put to the transport of military equipment across Kampuchean territory as had been agreed between the Government of the Kingdom of Kampuchea on the one hand and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam on the other. On 27 September 1969, the RENMIN RIBAO (PEOPLE'S DAILY) printed Lon Nol's declaration in full, in which the following was stated: "with regard to Kampuchea, great China respects and makes other respect our sovereignty". In the course of talks with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong on 1 October 1969, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai said: A problem has been raised at present; that of the Vietnam-Kampuchean border, only now have we been aware of it... one must prevent them from finding pretexts. The part must serve the whole". This was another perfidious manoeuvre the Chinese leaders used the Kampuchean reactionary forces and under the signboard of "respect for the territories of other countries" to jeopardize the united front of the Indochinese peoples fighting American imperialism, their common enemy. They hampered the Kampuchean people's assistance to the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. war of resistance, restrained the successes of the Vietnamese revolution, and in fact served the American design of pushing the Vietnamese resistance forces out of Kampuchea.

The above events are evidence of the fact that in the 1960's China was simultaneously playing several cards in Kampuchea and using this country as a tool to keep a check on Vietnam.

(To be continued)

Installment IV

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[Text] Hanoi VNA July 15 -- Following is the third [as received] part of the white book on "crimes committed by Chinese authorities against Kampuchea":

Chinese Policy Toward Kampuchea Between 1970 and 1975

In the early 1970's in consequence of the "Cultural Revolution", China found itself politically divided, economically weakened in a serious way, and utterly isolated in the world. In the hope of restoring internal stability and rebuild the country, Beijing proclaimed an end to the "Cultural Revolution", and taking advantage of the bogged-down Americans' wish to end the Vietnam war, stopped clamouring opposition to them and sought to enter into a collusion with them to restore peace in Vietnam in a way that would benefit the U.S.A. and China while harming the interests of the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao peoples. Along with that collusion, China voiced opposition to the Soviet Union in order to win American support for its modernization plan.

Following the offensive and uprising of "Tet" 1968 by the people of South Vietnam, U.S. President Lyndon Johnson had been forced to gradually de-escalate the war and start negotiations with Vietnam in Paris in May 1968. In Early 1969, U.S. President Nixon decided to expand the war while learning from the French experience at Geneva in 1954 he would negotiate with China for an end to the Vietnam war that would be to the Americans' advantage and would allow them to withdraw from Vietnam while maintaining the puppet administration in Saigon.

The Beijing leaders, profiting by the Americans' setbacks in Indochina and their failure to extricate themselves, coupled with Nixon's desire to negotiate with China, sought to achieve a detente with the U.S.A. to China's advantage. The convergence of American and Chinese designs led to a Sino-American deal about the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples. In that deal, the primary Chinese objective was to get control over the Vietnamese people's struggle. But ever since 1964, China had failed in its efforts to make the Vietnamese people exclusively dependent on China in their struggle against American aggression. Lon Nol's coup d'etat of March 1970 overthrowing Sihanouk gave China an occasion to use the Kampuchean problem to hold Vietnam's anti-American resistance in check.

It also provided China a card in its negotiations with the Americans. At the time of Lon Nol's coup, Sihanouk was on his way back from France and made a stopover in Beijing. It was a common guess that it was then that China decided to back Sihanouk. But the truth is that in the first weeks after the coup, the Chinese leaders gave their support to Lon Nol and advised Vietnam to do the same and drop Sihanouk. The Chinese Foreign Ministry told the Vietnamese ambassador in Beijing: Sihanouk has no force behind him. Vietnam should support Lon Nol. While receiving Sihanouk, China is maintaining good relations with Phnom Penh's embassy, in Phnom Penh, the same was said by the Chinese ambassador to Vietnamese ambassador there, however, in face of Vietnam's determination to support the resistance of the Kampuchean people against the Americans and Lon Nol and in face of the initial successes won by Kampuchean patriotic forces against Lon Nol, American and Saigon puppet troops. In late April 1970, China was compelled to voice support for the Front of National Union of Kampuchea and the royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, not until 5 May 1970 did China officially sever diplomatic relations with Lon Nol.

Ever since then, China strove to hold monopoly control over the Kampuchean people's resistance to American imperialism; this would give China a card in its negotiations with the Americans while compelling Vietnam to follow the Chinese lead in negotiations with Washington. While exercising control over Sihanouk, the Chinese leaders brought Ieng Sary to Beijing, nominally as a liaison between Sihanouk and the resistance forces in Kampuchea, in fact with a view to seizing control over both Pol Pot and Sihanouk. At the same time, China sought to sever all relations between the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea on the one hand and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the other.

In April 1970, an Indochina summit comprising three countries and four parties (Kampuchea, Laos, North and South Vietnam) met, aimed at uniting the people of the three countries in the fight against American aggression until final victory. China gave its support to the conference, provided facilities for it to meet in Guangzhou on Chinese territory, and gave the world, especially the Americans, to understand that the conference was convened under Chinese protective umbrella. Yet in 1971, the Chinese rulers opposed a second convening of an Indochina summit against the Americans -- instead they proposed that a conference of five countries and six parties (comprising the three countries and four parties of Indochina, plus China, and P.D.R. of Korea) be held against Japan. The strange thing was that China was asking the three Indochinese countries to end their opposition to the Americans and participate an anti-Japanese front at a time when their primary objective was resistance to American aggression. In fact China had begun negotiating with the Americans. Its aim was to become, as a result of the above-mentioned conference of five countries and six parties, the negotiating partner of the Americans in the problems of Indochina, Korea and Taiwan. At the 1954 Geneva conference, China had agreed with France to disconnect the problems of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in order to restrain the victory of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries -- now it wished to lump together the problems of Indochina, Korea and Taiwan in order to benefit from the Indochinese peoples' successes and use them as assets in negotiating on Taiwan and Korea where the Americans were in a strong posture. But the Chinese plan failed owing to rejection by Vietnam and Laos -- the Pol Pot gang alone had agreed to it.

Soon after the Americans expanded a war into Kampuchea in April 1970 and attacked Laos in January 1971, China understood so-called pingpong diplomacy toward the U.S.A. in March 1971. In July that year Kissinger, national security adviser to Nixon, went to Beijing, and in February 1972, the latter himself visited China. These two visits led to the shaping of Sino-American collusion and subsequent actions by Nixon: blockade of Haiphong port, resumption of American bombings on North Vietnam, especially the savage bombing of Hanoi by American B-52 strategic bombers at Christmas 1972.

Led to important changes in international relations to China's advantage and to the detriment of the world revolution. [sentence as received] After receiving American protection for twenty years, Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) was expelled from the United Nations in October 1971, and Beijing was admitted to the U.N. and became one of the five permanent members of the Security Council. A new strategic situation appeared in the world: Sino-American collusion against the Soviet Union broke up the bipolarity which had taken shape after World War Two and led to the formation of a tripolar situation. The Beijing leaders put forward their "three-world" doctrine and described leadership of the "Third World" to China, thus putting China on an equal footing with the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union.

The Chinese design to use the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against American imperialism to strike a deal with the Americans showed clearly in the Shanghai Joint Communiqué signed in February 1972, on the occasion of Nixon's visit to China. With its signing, China and the U.S.A. reached agreement on ending the Indochina war to the advantage of the Americans and to the detriment of the three Indochinese countries; at the same time the ending of the Indochina war was bound up with American withdrawal from Taiwan, to the advantage of China. Both the U.S.A. and China wanted to repeat their performance at Geneva in 1954, but this time China was unable to pressure Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos into entering into negotiations with the Americans on the terms agreed between it and the U.S.A. The Paris agreement signed between Vietnam and the U.S.A. in January 1973 frustrated Beijing's design.

It should be pointed out that throughout the anti-U.S. war of resistance the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang carried out a double-dealing policy in their relations with Vietnam. On the one hand, they feigned solidarity and friendship with Vietnam in order to get assistance, particularly military assistance, from her. On the other hand, tailing after their Beijing bosses, they declared within their own party that Vietnam was "revisionist" for while fighting the Americans she also carried out negotiations with a view to reaching a compromise with imperialism and international revisionism. With such arguments, they sowed the seeds of hostility to Vietnam, branded a hereditary enemy. A resolution of the Standing Bureau of the Central Committee of Pol Pot's party, issued in September 1970, contained an appeal to uphold independence of foreign countries the aim being to eradicate the spirit of solidarity with Vietnam within the Kampuchean party. By means of bloody purges, the Pol Pot clique gradually liquidated thousands of cadres and party members who had shown solidarity and sympathy with the Vietnamese revolution, among them more than one thousand Kampuchean cadres and party members who had received training in North Vietnam and had returned to their country to participate in the anti-U.S. resistance.

Installment V

OW180459 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 16 -- The signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam was slanderously presented by the Pol Pot clique as a betrayal of Kampuchea by Vietnam. The American imperialists and the Beijing leaders, whose collusion with the former had begun, joined forces in combating the Indochinese revolution.

China ended its military assistance to Vietnam and hindered the shipment of supplies to her, while the Americans conducted concentrated savage bombings of the Kampuchean liberated areas by B-52 flying fortresses with a view to preventing a collapse of the Lon Nol administration. All the difficulties and sufferings caused by Beijing and Washington to the Kampuchean people and armed forces were blamed by the Pol Pot clique on Vietnam who, they said, had left Kampuchea in the lurch by signing the Paris agreement with the Americans and leaving to Kampuchea alone the burden of resistance to the American war of aggression. China called its own betrayal a Vietnamese betrayal and strove thereby to fan up the Pol Pot clique's chauvinism and hostility to Vietnam. In 1973, they organized demonstrations to demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers, sprang ambushes in which many Vietnamese cadres and fighters who were helping Kampuchea to fight the Americans and the Lon Nol puppet administration were killed, harassed and attacked Vietnamese strongholds [as received] depots. Hospitals and offices temporarily based in Kampuchea, massacred thousands of Vietnamese in Kampuchean liberated areas and drove the survivors back to Vietnam.

But contrary to the distortions and slanders of the Pol Pot clique, the Kampuchean situation after the Paris agreement on Vietnam proved that this accord created favourable conditions not only for the Vietnamese revolution but also for the Kampuchean revolution and the Lao revolution to advance to complete victory.

Indeed, in their war of aggression against the Indochinese countries, the Americans had considered South Vietnam to be their main battlefield. Their greatest military efforts, the most savage destructions and massacres perpetrated by them, were concentrated on South Vietnam. Their bombing of and expansion of the war into Kampuchea, their attacks on Laos and their war of destruction against North Vietnam all served to support their efforts in South Vietnam. That is why after their efforts had failed and they had to sign the Paris agreement on Vietnam in January 1973, they were forced to withdraw their troops from the whole of Indochina and put an end to all military involvement in Indochina. On 29 June 1973, the American Congress, while passing the law on foreign aid, added this important amendment: No money appropriated in this law could be spent on direct or indirect support of American activities on the territories, in the airspace or off the coasts of Kampuchea, Laos, North Vietnam and South Vietnam. After 15 August 1973, no appropriation under whatever law could be spent to those ends. On 1 July 1973, Nixon signed that bill into law and decided to terminate the bombing of Kampuchea as from 15 August that year. In October of the same year, American troops were withdrawn from Thailand and American military bases there were deactivated. On the mainland of Southeast Asia, no American military personnel remained. The victory won by Vietnam and by all three Indochinese countries and the American defeat led to the moral disintegration of the American henchmen in South Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, to the collapse of the military dictators in Thailand and a crisis in the pro-American regimes in this region and in the world at large.

After the Paris agreement on Vietnam, the Chinese leaders and the Americans sought to arrange a political settlement in Kampuchea through an alliance between Sihanouk, Lon Nol and Son Sann. Even before that, in mid-1970, they had arranged a meeting between representatives of Sihanouk and Son Sann at a place near Hong Kong, but the plan came to nothing. Kissinger himself has related that in late May 1973, the Chinese leaders accepted the American proposal on a package deal for Kampuchea, comprising termination of American bombing, departure of Lon Nol, a cease fire in Kampuchea, and negotiations between Lon Nol men and the other side.

On June 4, 1983, Huang Hua, the Chinese ambassador to the United Nations, handed to Kissinger a message to the effect that China was ready to communicate the American proposal to Kampuchea. In Kissinger's view, China had assumed an intermediary role and was entering into negotiations on Kampuchea. In August 1973, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai said in a note to Vietnamese leaders: "The Americans want to settle the Kampuchean question and are prepared to talk with Sihanouk or a representative of Sihanouk, at the same time wish that representatives of the Front of National Union of Kampuchea in the country would talk with Lon Nol... at present, given the American desire to pull out of Kampuchea, if one could win over a number of people in Lon Nol's ranks that would be advantageous."

At a meeting with Sihanouk on 28 February 1974, Zhou Enlai renewed his suggestion that a compromise be reached with Lon Nol, but the move failed.

In late 1974, the resistance forces asked China for heavy weapons with a view to a big offensive in the spring of 1975. But Mao, with the aim of preventing a total victory of the people of the three Indochinese countries, advised them to engage in protracted guerrilla warfare, saying: "You, friends, have been fighting for five years; you will have to fight five more years and rely mainly on your own strength".

"After that, seeking to "kill three birds with one stone", China proposed that Vietnam lend heavy weapons to the Kampuchean resistance forces, to be later reimbursed by China. It is worth noting that at that time China had ended all military assistance to Vietnam by putting forward the above proposal, the Chinese leaders' aim was, first, to create difficulties for Vietnam at a time when the latter was concentrating all military means for the general offensive of spring 1975; second, in case of Vietnamese refusal, to sow division between Vietnam and Kampuchea; and third, in case Vietnam would agree and some of those weapons should fall into American hands, to be able to argue that they had come from Vietnam, not China, and so this could do no harm to the Sino-American collusion.

However, contrary to the wicked calculations of Beijing, the generous Vietnamese supplied enough heavy guns and even gunners to the Kampuchea resistance forces to allow the latter to attract and liberate Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975. Kampuchea's complete victory and the liberation of Phnom Penh were due to the courage and sacrifices of the armed forces and people of Kampuchea, and whole-hearted assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese, the close coordination between the three battlefronts in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and directly to the successes brought by the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam in January 1973.

The historic victory of the Kampuchean people was immediately accompanied by the complete victories of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples. These victories upset the Chinese calculations and foiled the Sino-American collusion against the three Indochinese countries.

Thus, despite the perfidious maneuvers undertaken by the Chinese leaders over a quarter century to keep a check on, and take advantage of, the struggle conducted by the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos against colonialism and imperialism, thus with a view to serving their strategic interests, the peoples of the three countries had won complete victory and opened up a new era for their revolutionary cause.

Part Four

Chinese Policy Toward Kampuchea From April 1975 to the End of 1977

The historic victories won by Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and the serious setbacks of the Americans in Indochina drove American imperialism and neo-colonialism into a grave crisis. The U.S.A. was weakened in the world arena, was forced to withdraw its troops from Indochina, Thailand, and to proclaim a gradual withdrawal of American forces from Korea. The American economic crisis and the oil crisis drove the whole capitalist world into a serious and protracted crisis. While the Americans were bogged down in the Vietnam war and China was bogged down in the "Cultural Revolution" the three revolutionary currents experienced an unprecedented power. The Soviet Union increased its strength in the economic and national defence fields, bringing about a balance in strategic weapons with the U.S.A. and a military detente with Europe, and engaged in efforts to reinforce peace and security in Asia.

The historic victory won by the three Indochinese countries was not only the greatest defeat suffered by U.S. imperialism but also a bitter setback for the Chinese leaders. Proceeding from their selfish national interest and expansionist-hegemonistic ambitions, for a long time the latter had regarded the three Indochinese countries as a target for Chinese expansion and a tool in the service of their strategy. But the success of the three Indochinese countries frustrated their design of using the bloodshed by the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples to strike a deal with the Americans and to collude with them against the Soviet Union and the world revolution, and to conduct a policy of hegemony.

The successes recorded by the three Indochinese countries and Sino-American collusion against the Soviet Union and the world revolution also drove the Maoist parties in Southeast Asia, which had been following the Chinese orbit, into a serious crisis in their political line.

Thanks to the complete victory won in 1975, for the first time after thirty years of resolute and persevering struggle, the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos conquered total independence. Given their tradition of unity in struggle against their common enemy, the three peoples should now have had the more favourable conditions to unite and cooperate in national construction and the defence of national independence. ASEAN countries, Thailand in particular which had relied on the Americans for its very existence and had rallied itself with the U.S.A. and the pro-American regimes in Indochina against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries were driven into a strategic crisis and were compelled to gradually enter into peaceful co-existence with the Indochinese countries.

The three Indochinese countries, totally independent and united, and a Southeast Asia where peace and cooperation prevailed contributed a big obstacle for Chinese ambitions of expansion and hegemony with regard to the countries in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

After ten years of crisis in all fields owing to the "Great Cultural Revolution", especially after the death of Mao Zedong and the collapse of the "gang of four", China found itself on the brink of economic collapse and serious political crisis. It was imperative for the Chinese rulers to stabilize their internal affairs and pull their economy back from the edge of the abyss. In 1975, they put forward a plan for the "four modernizations" and pushed hard for an alliance with the U.S.A. and Japan in Asia and the world against the Soviet Union and aimed at getting investments and technology from the U.S.A., Japan and Western countries for their ambitious "four modernizations" plan.

However, it would be dangerous for Beijing to provoke direct hostilities with the Soviet Union to serve its anti-Soviet alliance with the U.S.A. and Japan, for this would lead to a military confrontation with the Soviet Union. This lesson the Chinese leaders had learnt from the conflict provoked by them at the Sino-Soviet border in March 1969. For this reason, starting in 1975, they used Southeast Asian problems as basis for the China-U.S.-Japan alliance against the Soviet Union for this would entail relatively little danger for China. Moreover, Southeast Asia was an area where China had numerous means and favourable conditions for the carrying out of its designs. After the American withdrawal from Indochina and given the crisis in ASEAN countries, the U.S.A., Japan and the West were in need of a reactionary force capable of taking the place of the Americans and protecting imperialist and reactionary interests in the remaining part of Southeast Asia. For its part, China wanted to carry out its expansionist-hegemonistic ambitions in spite of its weaknesses in many fields. So, it hoped to rely on imperialist assistance to check the advance of the revolution, weaken the three Indochinese countries, and gradually "fill the vacuum" in this region. The interests of China and those of the U.S.A. and Japan clearly converged in Southeast Asia.

Since 1975, China has created the fiction of a "threat from the Soviet Union and Vietnam" directed at China and the ASEAN countries. The Chinese leaders strove to win over the ASEAN countries, prevented them from engaging in peaceful co-existence with the Indochinese countries, forced the Maoist parties in Southeast Asia to put a temporary end to armed struggle and enter into an alliance with the ASEAN governments in order to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam and revolution in Indochina. (To be continued)

KHANG SARIN, DELEGATION DEPART FOR NICARAGUA

BK120900 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A party delegation led by Comrade Khang Sarin, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and minister of interior, left Phnom Penh on the morning of 10 July to attend the 5th anniversary of the Republic of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were female Comrade Mean Saman, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; Comrade Sin Song, deputy minister of interior; Comrade Kham Phon, deputy minister of interior; and many cadres and experts attached to the Interior Ministry.

HENG SAMRIN THANKS GDR'S HONECKER FOR GREETINGS

BK121101 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, recently sent a message of thanks and best wishes to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR's Council of State. The message said, among other things:

I sincerely thank you for your warm salutations and greetings sent to me on my 50th birthday. I am convinced that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between our two countries constitutes a firm base for the good development of the fraternal relations between our two parties, states, and peoples. Please, beloved comrade chairman, accept my best wishes for good health and greater successes in fulfilling your noble mission for the well-being of the GDR people.

HENG SAMRIN THANKS CSSR'S HUSAK FOR MESSAGE

BK141041 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, recently sent a message of thanks and greetings to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the CSSR, for sending him best wishes on his 50th birthday. The message said, among other things:

Permit me to say that I was moved and happy with your kind words both for myself and by country. I am confident that the close relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will continue to be strengthened and developed on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrade president, please accept my best wishes for good health and more and greater successes in your noble mission for the well-being of the Czechoslovak people.

CHAN SI GREETs WILLI STOPH ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

BK121227 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 12 -- Premier Chan Si has extended greetings to his GDR counterpart, Willi Stoph, on his 70th birthday. Chan Si expressed admiration to Willi Stoph, who, he said, has devoted all his energies not only to the building of a developed socialist society in the GDR but also to the promotion of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries.

Chan Si wished the GDR leader the "best of health, longevity and great success" in his noble task for the well-being of the people of the GDR.

CHAN SI ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 17 JULY FOR TALKS

For Soviet reportage on the 17 July visit to the USSR by Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and his talks with Nikolav Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and other officials, and Chan Si's and Nikolay Tikhonov's speeches given at a dinner in honor of Chan Si, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 17 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

THAI SHELLING OF VILLAGES 7-9 JULY REPORTED

BK180536 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Along with committing serious crimes against the people of the three villages being occupied by them, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops have conducted more criminal acts against the Lao people. Details are as follows: On 7 July 1984, they shelled Ban Na Fai village with 105-mm artillery pieces and DK's [recoilless rifles] from the three villages. Later, on 9 July, they also fired hundreds of rounds from 105-mm artillery pieces, 81-mm mortars, and DK's from Ban Mai Village into Lao territory. As a result, a large quantity of property including ricefields and domestic animals belonging to Lao people in the area were destroyed. Such acts by the Thai troops have further caused indignation among our Lao people.

THAI TROOPS COMMIT 'MORE CRIMES' AGAINST PEOPLE

BK180552 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] According to a news report from Paklai District, from 13 to 16 July 1984, the Thai troops occupying the three Lao villages brazenly threatened and forced the people to move to Ban Bobia Village in Thai territory, saying: It is not safe to stay in these areas because there will be heavy fighting; Thai troops will shell and will mobilize planes to strafe the areas heavily. Further reports indicated that after the people had been forcibly moved from their houses, the Thai troops collected and plundered valuable property including items used in the daily life of the Lao people. They also fired at cattle, pigs, and poultry in the villages. In Ban Mai Village alone, as many as 35 oxen or buffalo were shot and killed with no compensation paid to the owners. Worse still, the Thai troops have used their bayonets to barbarously suppress the people. Those who refused to obey them were arrested and tortured.

At the same time each day the Thai troops used 155-mm, 105-mm, 106-mm, and other types of artillery pieces to fire indiscriminately on points in the vicinity of the three villages. They also shelled areas many kilometers into Lao territory, inflicting heavy property losses and causing difficulties in the daily life of the Lao people in the areas. The Lao Army and people resolutely denounce them and demand that they immediately stop their plundering, which sabotages friendly Lao-Thai relations, return all the captured people to their native villages, and pay compensation to the people.

LOCAL OFFICIAL STRESSES PLAN TO LIBERATE HAMLETS

BK171307 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 17 (KPL) -- Representatives of mass organization led by Executive Committee member of the Lao Women's Union Dovon Vongsak, recently visited regional forces and militias in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. The visiting team has presented gifts made up of tobacco, detergent powder, cloth-items and a large quantity of consuming products to the regional troops who are fighting the aggressive Thai troops in the 3 Lao borderline hamlets in Paklai District.

Comrade Ounheuan, member of political committee of the front thanked the well wishers' team for their concern, and stressed on the intention of the regional forces to liberate the 3 hamlets from Thai occupation. The hamlets of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang on Lao-Thai border in Sayaboury Province had been attacked and occupied by Thai reactionary troops since the beginning of June 1984, despite protest and condemnation.

PHOUN SIPASEUT GREETES GROMYKO ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

BK180250 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Jul 84

["Text" of 17 July birthday greetings message from Phoun Sipaseut, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of LPDR, to Andrey Gromyko, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first vice chairman of Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of USSR]

[Text] On the occasion of your 75th birthday, I would like to extend sincere best wishes to you, Comrade. Throughout the past, you, comrade, together with other leaders, have concentrated your energy and intelligence on contributing to the implementation of Leninist foreign policy. You, Comrade, are an outstanding diplomat and are well known as a man of action in the struggle to end the arms race and to ease international tension for the peace and security of various nations in the world, thus actively encouraging the struggle movements against the disaster of nuclear war in the world at this time. You have also made an active contribution to the cause of socialist and communist construction in the USSR.

I am firmly convinced that with your attention, the friendly relations, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples, in particular between the two Foreign Ministries of Laos and the Soviet Union will be further developed fruitfully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the interests of the two nations of Laos and the Soviet Union and in the interests of peace and socialism.

On the occasion of your birthday, I wish you, Comrade, good health, happiness, and new, still great success in your noble cause.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO ATTENDS MONGOLIAN FILM SHOW

BK121408 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 12 (OANA-KPL) -- The Embassy of the Mongolian People's Republic [P.R.M.] to Laos organized here on July 11, a film projection to mark the 63rd anniversary of the foundation of the P.R.M.

Present at the film projection were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, along with members and alternate members of the LPRP CC, ministers and deputy ministers and a large number of the high ranking officials. Representatives of the diplomatic corps to Laos and representatives of the international organizations to Laos were also on hand.

A documentary film reflecting the development of the P.R.M. in national defence, economic, social and cultural spheres the consolidation of the socialist construction in Mongolia was shown. [sentence as received]

BRIEFS

AWARDS TO VIETNAMESE WORKERS -- Vientiane, July 14 (KPL) -- Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party CC, deputy-minister of national defence, deputy-head of the General Political Department of the Army, on behalf of the Lao Government recently presented heroic medals and congratulatory certificates to the Vietnamese experts and workers working in the Lao-Vietnam Friendship Workshop, attached to the Lao Defense Ministry. The [deputy]defence minister also seized this opportunity to express deep and sincere thanks to the Vietnamese working people as well as the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for their assistances accorded to the Lao PDR. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 14 Jul 84 BK]

LAO TEAM TO ARRIVE LATE DUE TO PLANE TROUBLE

BK180835 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry was abruptly informed this morning of the postponement of the arrival of the Lao negotiating team due here today for talks on the disputed three border villages.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen at the ministry this morning that a 10-man Lao negotiation team which was scheduled to arrive in Bangkok today had postponed its visit to Thailand due to some aircraft mechanical faults.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi revealed that he initiated the move to bring the border dispute to the negotiating table by sending a letter to Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut before his departure to Jakarta to attend the annual meeting of the foreign ministers of ASEAN.

The Lao Foreign Ministry had later informed the Thai Foreign Ministry that Laos would send a 10-man negotiating team led by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat for talks. The visiting delegation had been due to arrive this morning.

At the RTAF's [Royal Thai Air Force's] air terminal this morning Foreign Ministry's Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin said that it was Thailand's intention to hold talks with Laos to create better understanding.

ABE EXPLAINS PROPOSAL ON KAMPUCHEA TO SITTHI

BK171622 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Japan's 3-point proposal aims at strengthening ASEAN's stand on the [Kampuchean] conflict, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said yesterday. The 3-point proposal on Kampuchea recently announced by Japan will strengthen ASEAN's stand on the conflict.

Minister Abe was quoted as telling Foreign Minister Sitthi during their meeting yesterday that the proposal, which was unveiled during the meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta last week, is designed to keep the Kampuchean issue alive and give more substance to the ASEAN joint appeal. During the talks, Minister Abe emphasized Japan's need to maintain contact with Vietnam to monitor Hanoi's response to the ASEAN joint appeal.

Deputy director general of the Political Department, Thawat Atthayuk, also quoted Abe as telling Air Chief Marshal Sitthi that Japan would positively consider Thailand's candidacy for a seat on the UN Security Council. Minister Abe was satisfied with the just-concluded ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta, saying it would result in more fruitful cooperation between Japan and ASEAN. The Japanese foreign minister, who arrived in Bangkok Saturday night, left Bangkok yesterday.

PLANS TO RESTRUCTURE JAPAN TRADE TIES REPORTED

BK180219 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB] has proposed a three-phase plan to restructure Thai-Japanese bilateral relations with emphasis on trade, investment and assistance programmes.

The plan covers short, medium and long-term economic relations. It was proposed to the Council of Economic Ministers on Monday. On trade, Thailand has been suffering deficits for decades and the amount soared to 40,000 million baht last year. The NESDB plans call for reduction of Japanese tariff barriers for easier access of Thai exports. The plan also calls for deregulations in Japanese imports and reduce other non-tariff barriers such as import limitation and quota system. The NESDB plan also calls for improvement in the quality of Thai products.

The plan was drawn up with full realisation of Thailand that it's time for the country to restructure its economic relations with Japan. Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek will lead a team in negotiations with a Japanese delegation headed by Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi during July 26-29 in Bangkok. In the short term, the Thai side will propose goods for Japanese imports. The medium-term solution calls for export promotion with Japanese financial assistance channelled through Thai financial institutions. This will lead to research on marketing system. The medium-term plan calls for Japanese investment in export-oriented industries in Thailand instead of import-substitution industries. The long-term plan calls for the shifting of "sun-set industries" to the Eastern Seaboard with an integrated approach on joint ventures in the fields of production, research and marketing.

SITTHI REJECTS IDEA OF TRADE WAR WITH JAPAN

BK180329 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Jul 84 p 25

["Boardroom Meo" column: "Sober Thought on an Exciting Headline"]

[Text] Thailand's declaring "trade war" on Japan? If you happened to have read that headline somewhere yesterday, take it easy. The real story was somewhat less sensational than that and, in the end, no "war" will be declared and when the first Thai-Japanese ministerial trade talks are held July 26-29, the first of its kind since 1979, there will be a lot of grumblings and complaints from the Thai side while promises and suggestions on how Thailand could sell products to Japan will be put forward by the Japanese side.

The real story behind the closed-door meeting of the Council of Economic Ministers' meeting on Monday was much less dramatic than our friends at the other newspaper portrayed it to be. For one thing, no such consensus was made although some suggestion to take some "counter measures" against Japan if Tokyo fails to buy Thai products up to the targets set was raised. However, such "retaliatory action" was nothing new. It had been suggested long before by certain quarters when frustrations ran high on the growing trade deficit with Japan. But it has been agreed that such dramatic move could not be taken without some adverse consequences. And friends don't do business that way -- at least not through hurling threats around.

Our sources who also attended the Monday's meeting of the economic ministers said the suggestion to take non-tariff retaliatory action against Japan was shot down by several ministers who felt that the move would never really have any impact. If anything, it would only sour the relationship between the two countries since part of the problem must admittedly be solved by the Thai side. We would have to find more effective marketing strategies to Japan which must be asked to offer a more "concrete" helping hand. Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila, for one, told the meeting a "trade war" with Japan couldn't be accepted as a policy since it would affect Thailand's image and position. After all, bilateral relationship is a multi-faceted and omni-directional affair.

The council ended the meeting, which took three hours to study a detailed proposal submitted by the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, with a solemn tone of trying to make the upcoming ministerial-level trade talks fruitful by adding some aggressive marketing strategies and diplomatic finesse. The sensational headline came with a twist of irony. Just as the Thai-Japanese trade problem was discussed in the closed-door meeting, visiting Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun on the same day signed notes accepting Japan's 11th yen loan and grant aid of quite a substantial amount.

REMAINS OF 8 AMERICAN MIA'S RETURNED TO U.S.

OW171824 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 17 -- A representative of the Vietnam office for seeking American missing personnel today handed over to a representative of the United States Government the remains of eight Americans killed in action in the Vietnam war. The U.S. representative expressed thanks for and welcomed the humanitarian policy of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the search for Americans missing in the Vietnam war.

AFP on Search for MIA's

BK171306 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Hanoi, July 17 (AFP) -- Vietnam today handed over the remains of eight missing American servicemen to a U.S. delegation in a brief ceremony at the airport here, a Vietnamese official said.

In April Vietnam cancelled for "technical reasons" an agreement to hand over the remains of more U.S. servicemen.

Ca Dinh Ba, of the Vietnamese office in charge of searching for Americans missing in action, said today that Hanoi had noted the "strange coincidence (in April) between U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing and the Chinese aggression against Vietnam."

Mr Ba added that "our people would not have been able to understand why we were returning these bodies" had the handover gone ahead at that time.

Mr Ba emphasized that it was becoming harder to find new bodies, pointing out that the local authorities in the south had found it difficult even during the American presence up to 1975.

However he expressed satisfaction at the resumption of U.S.-Vietnamese contacts made "for humanitarian purposes," but said the right climate had to be established for more such searches to be carried out.

ARMY DAILY CRITICIZES PRC'S THIRD COUNTRY CLAIM

OW172208 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The Vietnamese paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on 17 July published a commentator's article. The article pointed out: The Chinese side recently said in a lame argument that the Soviet Union should not infringe upon China's interests because China is a third country in relation to the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentator's article said: The sophistry of the Chinese side is an attempt to make the Soviet Union give up its lofty internationalist duty and stop supporting the Vietnamese people's national construction and defense, so that China can easily annex Vietnam.

The article also pointed out: China has put forward and stuck to this argument in order to ask the Soviet Union not to denounce China's aggression against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries and not to support the struggles waged by Vietnam and other Indochinese countries against Chinese aggressors. China wants the Soviet Union to tolerate its wanton aggression against other countries.

The QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentator's article emphasized: In bilateral relations, no infringement upon the interests of third countries means non-interference in the internal affairs of third countries, no intervention in each other's relations with third countries, and no obstruction to the struggles for peace, independence, and socialism and against the imperialist and expansionist-hegemonist cliques.

THAI 'HOSTILITY' TO INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES VIEWED

BK171226 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "Dangerous Policy of Extending the Claws of the Beijing Expansionists"]

[Text] The situation on the Thai-Lao and Thai-Kampuchean borders remains tense. The Thai ruling circle has refused to withdraw its troops from the three villages in Laos' Sayaboury Province. Worse yet, it has dispatched reinforcements to those villages. Thai artillery pieces fired into Lao territory, and reconnaissance aircraft overflew Lao territory. The Thai ruling circle has continued to support the Pol Pot clique by harboring it in Thai territory so it could undermine the Kampuchean people's reconstruction efforts.

The Japanese daily ASAHI recently published an article by Professor (Hidata Shingo) of Hiroshima University which pointed out that Pol Potists from Thailand have regularly committed crimes against the Kampuchean people and that Thailand has stepped up armed provocations against Kampuchea and has directly aided the Pol Potists in undermining Kampuchea's security. Not long ago, General Athit Kamlang-ek, Thai supreme commander, disclosed publicly that Thai A-37 aircraft bombed a Pol Pot arms depot in Kampuchea. THE NATION REVIEW also reported that Thai soldiers occupied Hill 642 in Kampuchea. Armed Thai ships violated Kampuchean waters thousands of times in the past months. Thai aircraft regularly violated Kampuchean airspace. Thai artillery often fired into Kampuchea and, most seriously, Thai mortar rounds containing toxic chemicals inflicted injury to Kampuchean civilians in Kampuchea.

To defend their crimes, some members of the Thai ruling circle have repeatedly slandered Vietnam and its Indochinese friends. Their comments have been contradictory and have confused even Thai public opinion. On the other hand, the Thai ruling clique has reacted suddenly with little thought to the constructive and well-intentioned proposal of the ninth Indochinese foreign ministers meeting. Another interesting point is that the Thai hostility toward the three Indochinese countries grew during Thai leaders' visits to China and the United States. General Prem Tinsulanon visited the United States, and Gen Athit's visit to China was followed by those of the Thai Navy and Air Force commanders. The hostility also took place simultaneously with the acceleration of Chinese provocations on the Vietnamese border, with massing of Chinese troops along the Lao border, and with China repeating its support of the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Kampuchean groups against the PRK.

It is clear that some members of the Thai ruling circle have increased their support of the United States and China to bleed the three Indochinese countries and oppose the trend for dialogue which is spreading in the region. There is no doubt about the benefits of the action of these Thai officials -- they certainly do not accrue to the Thai people. Their near-sighted view and subservience to the Chinese hegemonist-expansionist policy certainly do not agree with the conscience of the Thai people, who cherish national independence and sovereignty. Their collusion with China to wage multifaceted war against the three Indochinese countries, which weakens Thailand's stability, has brought unexpected results. Former Thai Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan said recently that Thailand's current foreign policy appeared to be guided by other countries for the benefit of those countries.

If Thailand becomes involved, it will be dragged into a war. The Thai paper PATINYA recently warned that by opening its back door to China, Thailand's security will suffer for some time. It stressed that China once supported a coup attempt in Indonesia and is supporting Thai Maoists. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir said on 9 July that China is the long-term threat to Southeast Asian security. Thai Parliament President Uthai Phimchaichon stated recently that Vietnam did not want to engage in a war with Thailand and Thailand should heed the warning of its neighbors.

As for the three Indochinese countries, they always want to maintain good relations with Thailand, want the Thai-Kampuchean and Thai-Lao borders to be borders of friendship and peace, and want to resolve problems in relations with Thailand through negotiations. Public opinion in Thailand and Southeast Asia believes dialogue is better than confrontation, and dialogue corresponds with reality in and the desire of the Southeast Asian nations. It is a fact that confrontation would only lead those who tail after the Chinese expansionists to a deadend and defeat.

COMMENTARY GREET'S PUBLICATION OF PRK WHITE BOOK

'Stern Indictment'

BK130130 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "30 Years of Crimes Committed by the Chinese Authorities Against the Kampuchean People"]

[Text] The white book on crimes perpetrated by the Chinese authorities against the Kampuchean people, recently made public by the PRK Foreign Ministry, is a stern indictment of the dark plots and acts the Chinese authorities have committed against the Kampuchean people in particular and against the Indochinese peoples in general over the past 30 years.

While betraying the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, China also radically betrayed the Kampuchean people's cause of resistance against aggression in the fifties. The white book indicates: At the beginning of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, China perfunctorily supported Vietnam's demands that the Kampuchean resistance government's delegation be present at the conference and that the issues of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea not be discussed separately.

In his book "China and the Settlement of the First Indochinese Conflict," French historian (Francois Riaud) clearly specified that the Chinese action was aimed at publicly illustrating China's role and desire to become a revolutionary combatant of Asia. However, on 23 June 1954, Zhou Enlai himself -- the Chinese delegation head -- dropped this mask of Asia's revolutionary combatant when he met with the delegates of imperialist countries and agreed to separating the issues of the three Indochinese countries during the conference. He quickly recognized the so-called Kingdoms of Kampuchea and Laos set up by the aggressor forces. At the same time, he exerted maximum pressure to force the Indochinese countries to accept the conditions that did not correctly reflect the position and strength of the three Indochinese countries in the theater of their operations.

Together with the imperialist countries, China forced the Kampuchean resistance forces to demobilize on the spot without any zone for regrouping and to give up the area under its control -- which covered two-thirds of Kampuchean territory and on which half the Kampuchean population lived -- won by the Kampuchean people's resistance.

In fact, by this action, China not only obviously denied the existence of the Kampuchean resistance government established on 19 April 1975 and chaired by Son Ngoc Minh, but it also eliminated the revolutionary gains achieved by the Kampuchean people together with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples.

While betraying the just cause of the Kampuchean revolution, China made every effort to court the so-called Kingdom of Kampuchea government set up by the aggressor forces and strived in every way to foster Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan as tools to serve its disguised policy of aggression against Kampuchea and Indochina as a whole, and later against the entire region.

China has used them as tools to sabotage and divide the revolutionary solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese countries, the foundation of all glorious victories won by the nations on this peninsula in their struggle for the independence and freedom of each individual country.

Even in the sixties when Pol Pot seized leadership of the Kampuchean revolution, China praised and comforted him and instigated his fanatic ambitions and reactionary ideas which are very relevant to Maoism. When the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen had to flee Kampuchea on 17 April 1975, the following day China's RENMIN RIBAO praised Pol Pot's party as a genuine and stalwart Marxist-Leninist party, saying that Kampuchea under Pol Pot stood out in the East with a completely new face.

While mankind was horrified at the barbarous and cruel genocide of the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea, in late May 1975 Mao Zedong beckoned Pol Pot to Beijing and praised him: You, Comrade, have just won a glorious victory; only one blow and there are no more classes. Mao Zedong cheerfully encouraged Pol Pot to apply China's form of communes to Kampuchea which resulted in the eradication of Kampuchean intellectuals, the devastation of all social structures, and the slaughter and torture of millions of Kampucheans in the so-called Sahakar.

While half of Kampuchea's population was destroyed -- the highest ratio of human destruction in the history of all nations in the world -- China praised Pol Pot for having the courage to transform the old society in a spectacular and quick manner or, in other words, to do what his ancestors could not. Pol Pot once declared openly: Our party would not regret even if it had to sacrifice 1 million Kampucheans; we could still rebuild the country with the remaining 2 million people.

While pointing the way for Pol Pot to destroy the Kampuchean people, China used the Khmer Rouge as a tool to oppose Vietnam, Laos, and other neighboring countries. China also helped Pol Pot form 23 fully-equipped army divisions and arouse hostility among nations, such as waging a war on Vietnam's southwestern border, carrying out provocations against Laos, and encroaching on Thailand's border areas.

Pol Pot has clamored for the willing sacrifice of 2 million lives and the use of another 700 years in the struggle to destroy 50 million Vietnamese. To further encourage its henchmen to oppose Vietnam, (?Wang Dongxing) on 6 November 1978 declared in Phnom Penh that China was supporting the struggle for the defense of Democratic Kampuchea's independence and territorial integrity.

When the Pol Pot genocidal clique -- China's lackey -- was toppled on 7 January 1977, China again sought to justify this regime and made arrangements with Thailand to use that country as the rear area for the rescue of the Pol Pot remnants. While maintaining its role as the Pol Pot remnants' adviser, China also continued to draw Thailand into the gamble of jointly repainting Pol Pot's blood-stained face in the so-called tripartite coalition government and using Pol Pot to perpetrate crimes against the peoples of Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries.

China's gamble of using its henchman Pol Pot to destroy the Kampuchean people is, in fact, aimed at carrying out aggression against Kampuchea in order to use that country as a springboard for invading Vietnam and Laos prior to gradually annexing Southeast Asia, as pointed out by the Chinese leaders in their expansionist plan. Until now, China's attempt to breathe life into this genocidal clique is merely aimed at saving its expansionist plan, which is bankrupt.

Realities in Kampuchea during the past 5 years and more show that no matter how enormous and barbarous their crimes, China and the other international reactionary forces cannot prevent the impetuous revival of the Kampuchean people and split the militant solidarity among the peoples on the Indochinese peninsula, which has been tested throughout the past 30 years.

The white book on the crimes perpetrated by the Chinese authorities against the Kampuchean people is a stern indictment that denounces before worldwide public opinion the Chinese authorities' crimes in the course of implementing China's hegemonism and expansionism full of ambition toward Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries. Once again, it rejects all the allegations made by the Chinese authorities in an attempt to shy away from all responsibilities and deny the crimes they have perpetrated in Kampuchea and this region.

The white book also serves to remind all peace- and justice-loving people to remain vigilant against the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists who are acting hand in glove with U.S.-led imperialism in an attempt to drive all nations to a new catastrophe.

Indochinese Unity Required

BK131022 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 13 July]

[Text] Under the headline, "A Stern Denunciation," a commentary in NHAN DAN deals with the release of a white book by the PRK Foreign Ministry on the crimes committed by the Chinese authorities against the Kampuchean people over the past 30 years.

The commentary says: The PRK Foreign Ministry's white book serves as a stern and urgent denunciation before the whole world -- a denunciation by those who are still alive and also by 3 million people who have been massacred -- against the bloody crimes committed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

The white book offers a solution to this problem, pointing out that it is necessary to stop nurturing and using the genocidal Pol Pot clique against the PRK and to prevent the spectre of the genocidal regime from posing a threat to the revival of the Kampuchean people. This is the greatest desire and the most pressing demand of the Kampuchean people. It is also the earnest desire and the pressing demand of the peace-loving people and all the conscientious people in the world.

The white book underscores the PRK's correct and considerate policy of resolutely struggling to oppose the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles while always treasuring friendship with the Chinese and Thai peoples and longing for the establishment of long-lasting relations of friendship and cooperation with Thailand and other ASEAN countries in order to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The PRK Foreign Ministry's white book draws from history an iron law: Close unity among the three Indochinese countries is a factor for guaranteeing independence in each country. The more independence in each country is strengthened, the stronger the unity bloc. Protecting and strengthening this unity bloc is an evolutionary law of the Kampuchean revolution. It is also an essential factor for triumphing over enemies and scoring successes in the cause of national construction and defense.

Halt to 'Crimes' Demanded

OW131315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In connection with the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry publishing the "White Book on the Chinese Rulers' Crimes Against Kampuchea," today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary entitled "A Stern Indictment" stressed:

As asserted by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's white book, for thousands of years now, the Chinese and Thai authorities have committed the most serious crimes against the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. Over the past 40 years, China and Thailand have on many occasions colluded with the colonialists and imperialists and their lackeys in opposing the three Indochinese countries. Victims of their aggressive policy, the peoples of these countries have risen together and struggled against their common enemies for national independence and freedom.

Based on an analysis and the historic evidence of Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos relations in their militant and strategic alliance, the white book has reasserted this historic lesson: The three Indochinese countries' close solidarity constitutes a factor ensuring each country's independence, and the further each country's independence is strengthened, the more steadfast the three countries' solidarity will be.

Despite many painful setbacks, the Chinese authorities have stubbornly continued to pursue their designs. For this reason, we must further heighten our vigilance and stand ready to frustrate all their schemes against Vietnam as well as fraternal Kampuchea and Laos.

We demand that the Chinese authorities immediately stop committing crimes against Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos.

GROMYKO AWARDED ORDER OF HO CHI MINH ON BIRTHDAY

OW171810 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 17 -- The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to confer the "Order of Ho Chi Minh" on Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

The decoration, says the State Council decision, is presented to Andrey Gromyko for his "outstanding contributions to the strengthening and development of the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and on the occasion of his 76th birthday (July 18)".

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN OPPOSES RENEGOTIATING ANZUS TREATY

BK180908 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says Australia does not want to renegotiate the ANZUS defense treaty with the United States and New Zealand. Speaking in Canberra on his return from an ANZUS meeting in Wellington, Mr Hayden said negotiation of a new treaty might result in the United States imposing stricter and more specific regional obligations on Australia. He said Australia prefers to thoroughly review the existing treaty.

Mr Hayden was commenting on the policy of the incoming Labor Party government in New Zealand to ban visits by nuclear-armed or powered ships to the country's ports. The American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, has said that access to New Zealand ports by American nuclear warships is essential to the ANZUS alliance.

Mr Hayden said he had asked the United States to be careful in its dealings with the new government in New Zealand over the issue. He said he had told the Americans that if handled clumsily the matter could be misunderstood in New Zealand and could generate resentment. The foreign affairs minister said he had made it clear that the issue had to be resolved by the United States and New Zealand, and Australia would not be involved in the negotiations.

In another development, the national president of Australia's returned Services League, Sir William Keys, has appealed to the incoming New Zealand government to rethink its position. Sir William said that if the ANZUS treaty broke down because of the New Zealand policy on nuclear warships, Australia should draw up its own defense agreement with the United States. Mr Hayden said no such agreement was under consideration at present.

Meanwhile, Mr Hayden has complained to the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, about material published in the United States referring to the purported exploits of visiting American sailors with the women and schoolgirls of the West Australian state capital, Perth. Mr Hayden said Australians were offended by the publication of insensitive material about the alleged accessibility of Perth women to the sailors. He said American authorities should stop such material being published.

Warns U.S. on Nuclear Ships

BK180453 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has warned the United States to be careful in its dealings with New Zealand over the entry of American nuclear ships into New Zealand ports.

Speaking in Canberra after returning home from the ANZUS Council meeting in Wellington, Mr Hayden said he had told the Americans that if the issue was handled clumsily, it could be misunderstood in New Zealand and could generate resentment. Mr Hayden said he had made it clear that the matter had to be settled by negotiations between America and New Zealand and that Australia would not be carrying messages between the two countries.

He said the ANZUS treaty linking the three countries was still intact and in good condition. Mr Hayden said that for the next few months, according to the normal schedule, no American nuclear-armed or powered ships would be visiting New Zealand. During that time he presumed there would be communications between Washington and Wellington. The Australian minister said the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, was hopeful something could be decided.

FIJI

1 PERCENT DEVALUATION FOLLOWS NEW ZEALAND ACTION

BK180421 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0400 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Fiji's dollar has been devalued by 1 percent following the New Zealand devaluation. The value of Fiji's dollar is determined by a basket of currencies which include the New Zealand and American dollars.

A radio correspondent in Suva says the continuing strength of the American currency means the Fiji devaluation has not been substantial.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE CONFIRMS PLAN TO RENEGOTIATE ANZUS TREATY

BK171248 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Australia has refused to be drawn on the issue of whether New Zealand should allow nuclear ships at its ports. The Australian minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, said the new Labor government in New Zealand should be left to develop its own policy.

Speaking after his talks in Wellington with New Zealand's prime minister-elect, Mr David Lange, the Australian foreign affairs minister said the Australian and New Zealand Labor Parties share common [words indistinct] but were quite separate and independent entities.

Mr Hayden said that during his talks Mr Lange reaffirmed his government's plan to renegotiate the ANZUS treaty linking Australia, New Zealand, and United States and to ban visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. Earlier, Mr Hayden said Australia shared America's concern over the policy of the incoming New Zealand government.

In Australia, the federal opposition leader, Mr Peacock, said the attitude of New Zealand's Labor government to visits by American nuclear ships should not be allowed to undermine Australian-American defense relations. Mr Peacock urged the Australian Government to do everything in its power to convince the Lange government in Wellington to change its policy on nuclear ships.

NZ DOLLAR DEVALUED 29 PERCENT; PRICES FROZEN

BK180058 Hong Kong AFP in English 0050 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Wellington, June 18 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Government devalued the dollar today by 20 percent, following heavy speculation against the currency. Incoming Labour Prime Minister David Lange said the speculation was causing a currency outflow of up to 80 million U.S. dollars a day.

In addition to the devaluation, New Zealand's largest currency change, Mr Lange also announced:

- A three-month freeze on prices and professional fees.
- Continued wage restraint.
- Reopening of the country's foreign exchange markets.
- Review of all government subsidies to industry, including export incentives.
- Lifted control of interest rates throughout the economy.

He accused outgoing Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon of "a fundamental failure of judgment in allowing the run on the dollar to continue unchecked for a month."

He said Reserve Bank and Treasury officials had advised Sir Robert to devalue the dollar "a number of times during the election campaign." Sir Robert rejected the advice. Now the incoming Labour government was forced into the devaluation "as essential to maintain the country's creditworthiness."

After the devaluation, the New Zealand dollar was worth 0.4962 U.S. cents, 0.6022 Australian cents, 0.3769 sterling, 120.48 yen, 1.4157 Deutschemarks and 1,1975 Swiss francs.

The previous devaluation of the New Zealand dollar was by eight percent in March 1983, which followed the devaluation of the Australian dollar the same day.

Mr. Lange, whose Labour Party defeated Sir Robert's National Party in Saturday's general election will take office officially in about 10 days.

MARCOS ASSURES U.S. CONGRESSMEN ON SECURITY

HK180016 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] President Marcos assured yesterday [17 July] what national security is not in danger and the government has the situation well in hand. He also said the Communist New People's Army poses no threat to the security of the state. These were assured by the president over the allegations of U.S. congressmen who are in Manila to get a first-hand view of the actual situation in the country. The group is led by Representative William Edwards III of Alabama.

President Marcos told the U.S. solons that the misconception about the situation in the country is due to the exaggerated reports by the Western media. He said, the Western media have greatly exaggerated the power of the New People's Army.

Concerning the U.S. bases, President Marcos said the Philippine people favor the maintenance of the U.S. bases in the country, and those who oppose them represent only a minority. The president said the people have chosen to keep the bases through plebiscite and referendum.

AFP: MOVE UNDERWAY TO REPEAL AMENDMENT NO 6

BK170924 Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Manila, July 17 (AFP) -- A top opposition assemblyman today said that the repeal of President Ferdinand Marcos' lawmaking powers was "still the first in the opposition's legislative agenda" when the National Assembly opens on Monday.

Aquilino Pimentel, head of the PDP-Laban Party, told a group of businessmen here that Amendment Six of the Constitution, which empowers Mr Marcos to make laws by decree, is "the focal point of his dictatorial powers." The concurrent mayor of the southern city of Cagayan de Oro said the opposition would file a resolution for the repeal of the 1976 amendment and enlist the support of other Assembly members. "Unless we can undo that (amendment), there is no way of changing the present economic policies," he said, referring to the country's severe economic crisis which the opposition blames on Mr Marcos.

The opposition's success depends on the "tie-up" between the 59 elected minority members of the Assembly, which has 200 members, and the "parliament of the streets" or public pressure from street demonstrations, Mr. Pimentel said. But he also warned against the possible defection of supposed opposition members as the new parliament elected last May 14 starts working. Mr. Pimentel said Filipinos now pinned much hope on the parliament because of the economic crisis, but cautioned that some assemblymen elected under the opposition banner might "betray" the people, who would "come to a rude awakening." He cited his experience in the 1971 convention to draft a new constitution, saying that of the 75 anti-Marcos delegates at the start only 15 refused to sign the constitution allegedly designed by Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Marcos imposed martial law in September 1972, jailing Mr. Pimentel and thousands of other politicians and dissidents, before lifting it in January 1981.

Mr. Pimentel ruled out the formation of a single opposition party among the minority groups now represented in parliament because "we have too diverse opinions and our stands on basic issues are so wide." Saying the opposition would not play the "numbers game" because the New Society Movement Party (KBL) of Mr. Marcos had more members, he said "there is hope in the (parliament) but only if people outside will do their share."

CENTRAL BANK WANTS LOWER RATE FOR LIQUIDITY POOL

HK171325 Manila BUSINESS Day in English 17 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] The Central Bank wants to reduce its interest payment on funds banks will put into the liquidity pool, from which cash-short banks can borrow to pay overdrafts with the CB, bankers said.

They said the CB has made a request to that effect to the Bankers Association of the Philippines. The request means the terms of the agreement among the CB and the banks will have to be renegotiated.

It may also mean that some more time will lapse before the pool can be available to needy banks. Banks participating in the pool obtained approval from their individual boards mainly because interest earnings from their contributions would be relatively high. Without such an incentive to join the pool, their boards may hesitate to honor their commitment to the pool because their funds can earn higher interest elsewhere.

The CB and commercial banks, except the four local branches of foreign banks, last July 3 agreed to put up the pool as a source of emergency fundings for banks. The participating banks promised to give about P390 million; about P270 million of their subscription to the pool should have been remitted to the CB last July 11, according to the agreement. Sources in banking, however, disclosed that the CB wanted to hold off the remittance because it wanted a lower interest payment than that stipulated in the agreement.

Interest rate: The CB now wants to apply to the pool money the interest rate it pays on CB bills. The bills, which the CB sells to withdraw funds from circulation and from banks, so far have carried interest up to 32 percent a year. If they agree to the CB's wishes, banks will earn only so much from their contributions to the pool.

Under the present agreement, the CB will handle the liquidity pool, lend to banks with temporary cash problems, and secure their repayments. The agreement stipulates that the CB will pay the participating banks an interest of three percentage points in addition to whichever is the highest among the average interbank call loan rate, the Manila reference rate for 60 days, and the highest interest rate on CB bills. At present, the highest among the three is the interbank call loan rate, which average 35 percent a year last May.

Last week the interbank call loan market, through which banks borrow from each other to fill up deficiencies in their required reserves, had interest rates ranging from 20 to 65 percent a year. The averages were from 35 percent a year to 50 percent.

If the interest rate on CB bills will be applied to the liquidity pool, banks that contribute to the pool instead of lending in the interbank market, will lose an opportunity to earn more.

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